THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Fourteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1930—VOL. XXII, NO. 202

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

INDUSTRIAL PICTURE HAS BRIGHT SIDE

Some Lines of Business Report Better Earnings Than in 1929

LOWEST POINT IN DIP IS BELIEVED PASSED

Uptide Tone of Stock Market Taken to Show Constructive Period Is at Hand

By GEORGE R. ERICSON

Undoubtedly the most potent single force in business today is sentiment. That it has been depressed, and with a certain amount of justification, is evident. But it seems equally obvious that the expressions of discouragement noted in much of the press, and many periodicals, have been overdone.

Not all business is below par. Some industries are busy as never before. Certain fundamentals are as sound as ever. And the tremendous needs of 125,000,000 people continue to challenge the constructive effort of industry. The times are not out of joint. There is only too much sand in the gear-box.

It may take yet a few months to get the industrial machine to deliver full speed but our economic engineers tell us the period of lowest rate of progress will be passed by summer.

Just how far has the United States gone on the road through what Col. Leonard Ayres calls a "rather mild business depression"? Business began to fail off in the second half of 1929, so that now nearly a year has elapsed since the downturn. Experience has shown that this is a long period for business to decline without the beginning of an upturn. Hence there is historical basis for a reversal of the trend in the near future.

Low Money Rates Help

The country is favored with a record low level of money rates, which coincides with an almost uniform world-wide easing in credit conditions. The New York Federal Reserve Bank rate of 2½ per cent is the lowest in history; the buying rate for acceptances has been reduced to 1⅞ for bills with maturities from 45 to 75 days, a record low; call money is offered consistently at 2 per cent, and the Federal Reserve ratio stands at 82 per cent, compared with 73.8 per cent a year ago.

The current ease in money is a good indication of the liquid condition of the banking system as a whole, and while it does not now function as an active influence on business, it is, nevertheless, the reserve power on which business will draw when it begins to increase its stride.

Perhaps the biggest factor making for recovery is the rate at which consumption is outrunning production. Many economic authorities are saying that substantial shortages are being built up in various commodities and articles.

With the steel industry operating at 56 per cent of capacity, compared

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Europe to Try Again to Limit Motor Imports

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Representatives of French, German, Belgian, Italian, Austrian, and Czechoslovakian automobile manufacturers will meet in Paris, July 31, in another attempt to reach an agreement on a quota system which would curtail the importation of American motorcars in Europe.

Negotiations have been in progress to this end for more than six months, but various parties interested have found it impossible to agree on a definite allotment plan.

The arrangement discussed would involve no discrimination in tariff rates against American cars, but would limit importations from all countries in the interest of each nation's industry.

Since practically all European countries import more cars from the United States than from any other country, the ultimate effect would be felt more keenly by American manufacturers than by others. Most European producers are not in a position to sell as many cars in foreign markets as present quotas permit.

The new quota system will shortly have a trial in France and Czechoslovakia, as these two countries have concluded an agreement to this effect. It is expected to reduce the imports of American cars into Czecholsovakia from 1800 annually to 750. Whether a corresponding agreement can be arrived at between the six principal manufacturing countries of the continent remains problematical.

Egypt Debates Tariffs

CAIRO (AP)—The Government has taken under advisement proposals for the increase of import duties on sugar and various agricultural products. The proposals were designed with a view to assisting the peasants who have been hard hit by the prevailing economic depression.

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Franco-Italian Naval Truce Needed to End Armament Race Tending to Upset London Pact

Shipyards and Naval Bases Humming in Mediterranean —Observer Suggests Adoption of Holiday Scheme and International Denial of Italian Parity Claim

While negotiations are pending for the betterment of Franco-Italian relations, it is recognized that nowhere in the world does a political situation bear so portentous an aspect for world stability as that which centers round the Mediterranean. Public opinion is awake to the dangers of indifference. Informed observers are watching the Mediterranean with keen attention. To give a clear picture of the underlying causes of the Franco-Italian dispute, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *presents a series of 10 articles, the result of long observation and study, five by Dr. Paul Cremona, the Monitor's Rome correspondent, and five by Sisley Huddleston, European editorial correspondent for the Monitor. The following is the ninth article.*

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Dictatorships have need of prestige, and according to the old conceptions prestige reposes on material strength, and the effort to acquire material strength is usually regarded as menacing by another country, and so we are led along the road to war. Senator Henry Bérenger, writing of the Malaise Européen in Le Journal, insists on the vital contradiction between precept and practice. Most countries are preaching disarmament but are nevertheless arming.

It is to be said in favor of Italy—if it is indeed in its favor—that it does not display this contradiction. It frankly says it is arming—and it arms. Looking directly at France it declares that in warships it will lay down ton for ton. But as France is determined to keep ahead of Italy, it has resolved to build on a scale that Italy, for economic reasons, cannot reach. Were this to happen the three-power naval accord concluded at London would be placed in jeopardy, for there is in it a safeguarding clause which permits the contracting powers to build beyond the stipulated figures if France and Italy increase their navies to any considerable extent.

Let it be said at once that the possibility of the three-power pact going up in smoke is exceedingly remote. There is a good deal of bluff in this Franco-Italian naval competition, and already suggestions of a truce in shipbuilding are coming from the Italian side. But once more it will be seen that the Franco-Italian dispute is not a purely regional affair; it affects Great Britain and the United States and Japan in a precise and unmistakable manner.

Although this subject was amply treated during the naval conference, it is of such wide importance that some further observations are called for in any consideration of the Franco-Italian situation. No two nations can behave as though they were in a vacuum. They cannot have private quarrels or private rivalries.

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CHAIN BANKING SYSTEM SOUND, EDITOR CLAIMS

Wider Investment Range Will Benefit Country Banks, He Says

Taking an opposite view to that of Peter G. Cameron, who denounced group and branch banking on the previous day, Frank P. Bennett, editor of the United States Investor, Boston, told the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks that the day of the group and chain banking system is coming just as inevitably as the chain store has come.

Maintaining that small country banks in one-crop or one-industry communities must inevitably fail when the price of that crop crashes or that particular industry fails, Mr. Bennett stated that only in group or chain banking can the small country banks find that diversification of investment and risk which can make their existence other than precarious.

Mr. Bennett was especially severe with Mr. Cameron's suggestion that the system whereby country banks become correspondents of large metropolitan banks would adequately protect the small bank against frozen assets and local depression. The 5000 banks which failed during the past nine years were all correspondents of large metropolitan banks, he said. "When," he asked, "has a metropolitan bank ever borne on its broad shoulders the burdens of a weak, small country bank? When has a metropolitan bank ever taken a weak

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Portugal Cautious Over Briand Plan

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Another difficulty for the pan-Europe idea to surmount is revealed in the Portuguese reply to Aristide Briand's memorandum, the text of which is published here.

While expressing cordial sympathy with the French scheme, the Portuguese Government stresses the fact that a pan-European organization must not show a tendency toward exclusiveness lest it hurt the susceptibilities of other continents and distant nations, with one of which in particular—Brazil—Portugal has close racial affinities and ties of mutual friendship. Portugal also affirms the need for any European federal union leaving undisturbed the bonds uniting the colonies to the mother country Nor must it involve the slightest encroachment on the independence or political integrity of individual nations.

LEE GEHLBACH LEADS FLIGHT FOR HOUSTON

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Lee Gehlbach, of Little Rock, led 11 planes out of here July 24 on the Little Rock-to-Houston leg of the All-America air derby. He took off at 9:06 a. m., C. S. T., followed at one minute intervals by the other 10 planes.

Cecil Coffrin, Brooklyn, N. Y., who fell behind the other fliers and only left Johnstown, Pa., Wednesday morning, arrived here at 9:18 a. m. He did not get off with the other fliers, but was expected to start the Houston lap later. Larry Brown, Los Angeles, who came in from Cincinnati several hours behind the others, got away with them.

Flying into the city he represents, 21 minutes ahead of the next plane, Lee Gehlbach, piloting the Little Rocket, gained the lead in the $36,500 all-America air Derby on the Cincinnati-Little Rock leg July 23.

GREAT TRIUMPH FOR LABOR SEEN IN MEXICAN CODE

One of Most Fundamental Victories of Revolution, Senor Morones Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Luis N. Morones, Labor leader and virtually the founder of organized labor in Mexico, former secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor in the Calles Cabinet and now out of office but an undisputed and colorful figure in Mexican politics, recounted the progress made by Mexican Labor since 1910 before a meeting of the Fifth Seminar of the Committee on Cultural Relations now nearing the end of its sessions in Mexico City.

Señor Morones, because of his political controversy with Emilio Portes Gil, former President, is just at present attracting nation-wide attention and his campaign against Portes Gil, who directs the program of the incumbent National Revolutionary Party, is being watched as significant by observers. One of the most fundamental victories of the Mexican revolution, Señor Morones told his

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'New Poland' Invites World to Witness Decade of Progress

By H. WILSON HARRIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW — Revisited after five years Warsaw looks changed and changed in most respects for the better.

The holes in the street, over which the taxis used to tilt and sway, have disappeared. Practically all the city has been asphalted and the surface is all that could be asked for. The great Russian Church in the Place Saxe, emblem of alien domination, has been demolished and its site is now a broad graveled square.

The Poniatowski Bridge across the Vistula has been completed long since. The policemen, trained by a British instructor, seem quietly efficient, and the whole city has an air of smooth running that was conspicuously absent in 1925.

Poland, as distinct from Warsaw, is steadily consolidating, but it remains a country surrounded by problems externally and almost submerged by problems within. The people are conscious enough of that. There is an almost pathetic desire to make Poland understood, and it is no doubt true here as almost everywhere else that judgments based merely on observation from a distance tend to be in some respects unjust.

In any case the general attitude of Poland is represented by a remark one of its ministers lately made to the writer. "We have been going now for 10 years," he said. "We think on the whole we haven't done so badly, and we like people to come and have a look at us now and then."

And, of course, a study of Poland, however brief, at close quarters is instructive. It illuminates particularly the difficulties with which the country is faced. A mere glance at the map is enough to bring them home to the observer. To the north of Poland, across its only outlet to the sea, lies the Free City of Danzig.

To the east of Danzig is part of Germany, East Prussia—the region incidentally, where German Nationalism is most uncompromising Then comes Lithuania, where the common frontier is completely closed to all commerce, owing to the old dispute over Vilna. Then for hundreds of miles there is Soviet Russia. Obviously trade along that frontier is subject to all the difficulties and obstacles that confront any state trying to do business with Russia.

To the south things are easier, though in that region there is the internal problem of the Ukraine, the problem of trying to rule an alien race firmly enough to repress rebellion and sympathetically enough to give national aspirations reasonable

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

COAL MINES BILL NOW ONLY WAITS KING'S ASSENT

Lengthy Tussle Ends When House of Lords Withdraws Amendment

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The long-disputed coal mines bill implementing the present Government's election promise to reduce the miners' working hours has at last passed the final stage and now awaits only the King's entirely formal assent to become law, thereby ending what threatened at one time to become a trial of strength between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The last phase was in the House of Lords July 23, when Lord Salisbury in behalf of the Conservative majority agreed to withdraw the amendment of which he had given notice, which would have had the effect of sending the measure back once more to the House of Commons for further discussion. This decision, which was generally approved by the Conservatives, was taken after Lord Sankey for the Government had intimated that no further concession would be made and Lord Melchett and Lord Reading had shown that neither the coal owners nor the Liberal peers were prepared to support any further modification.

The point on which the final tussle took place concerned the extent of the powers to be given to the Miners' Federation (national body representing the workers) to hold up agreements made between the employers and district organizations of workers in regard to the adoption of the "spreadover" of a 90-hour fortnight instead of a 7½-hour day.

In this connection Lord Melchett said the federation had gone a long way toward meeting the employers and with difficult wage negotiations ahead it was far more important to meet it with friendliness and comradeship than to insist upon the amendment which had been proposed. The spreadover arrangement proposed by the employers and already embodied in the bill means that instead of a rigid 7½-hour maximum for each day, voluntary arrangements are permissible whereby eight hours may be worked, provided the maximum for a fortnight does not exceed 90 hours.

Objections raised to this arrangement have been twofold. Firstly, it has been argued that for individual districts to adopt such a scheme would be a blow to the national organization in that it would militate against reversion to the uniformity hours throughout Great Britain which had obtained in a large measure prior to the stoppage. Secondly, it is explained that owing to only a short shift being worked in many mines on Saturdays the spreadover means the total hours would be materially longer than under the 7½-hour arrangement. The actual excess has been variously estimated from two and a half hours per fortnight upward.

The main point, however, is that it would mean 8 hours instead of 7½ hours of work upon five days in the week, which the Miners' Federation has always claimed to be excessive. The reduction in hours which the bill introduces becomes operative next December and remains so until July, 1931, when, failing other arrangements, the coal industry will revert to the uniform 7-hour day which was in operation until 1926.

Hope Still Retained for Adjustment of German-American Movie Film Trade

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Hope is still being expressed in some exporting departments of American photoplay producers that adjustment will be reached in the German motion picture situation, making German-American film reciprocity possible.

An ideal trade interchange plan was worked out recently in Paris, after a month's discussion started by Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, Inc. That plan, so far as any practical effect is concerned, must remain in suspension pending some modification of the German contingent law that recently became effective. The Paris film pact, however, has a value for future action, in that it expresses the matured views of German and American talking film officials on the practicability of reciprocity when the present contingent comes up for revision.

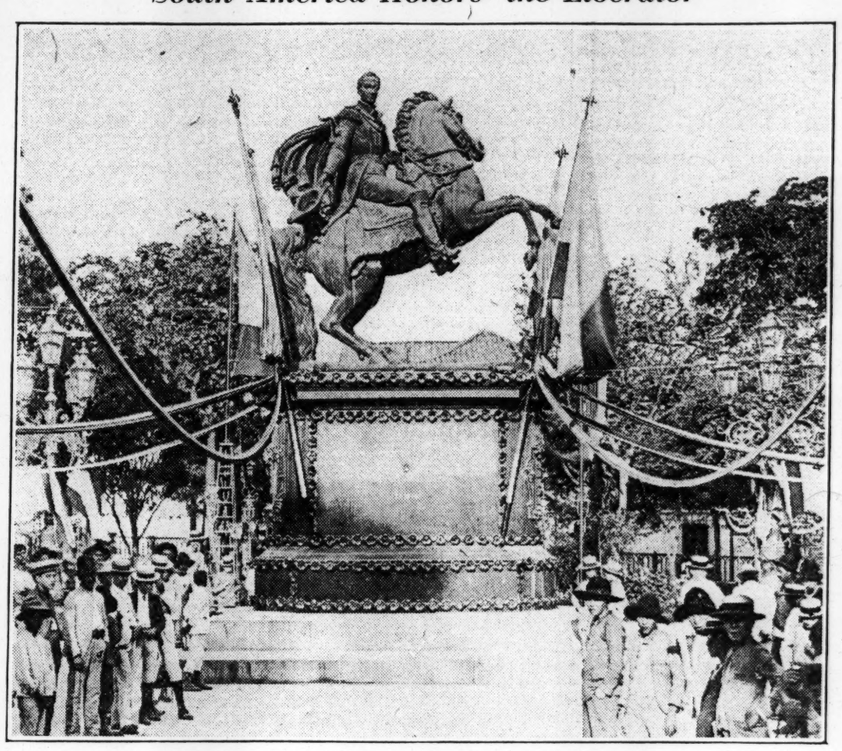
That there will be a revision is regarded by New York film men as certain, as German picture-goers like American films and will demand that they be shown. The American film men declare that the conditions of the new quota will not permit business at a profit in sending motion pictures from the United States to Germany, as only 210 American feature pictures a year are to be allowed in, of which only 90 are to be talking films.

Another reason for a hope that this contingent plan will be relaxed is based on the belief that German manufacturers of talking picture photographing and projection apparatus will bring pressure upon the Government for reciprocal action in view of the willingness of the American manufacturers of apparatus to interchange patent rights, as worked out at the Hays conference in Paris recently.

The real bar to the acceptance of the contingent plan by American exporters is the provision that the exporter must have distributed German-made pictures during the current year, and take a proportional quota of German films for American distribution. Judging by past years, this will mean that not more than 40 American features could be sent to Germany under the new plan, so small has been the general American demand for German films, according to the American exporters.

They agree that the German pictures are consistently of high artistic quality, but the tone of the stories is not acceptable to the 25,000,000 persons in the United States, who must see a motion picture to have it listed as commercially profitable. Under the new contingent plan only news reels are reciprocally free.

South America Honors 'the Liberator'



THE SIMON BOLIVAR STATUE IN CARACAS, VENEZUELA Underwood

Famous monument all garlanded and beflagged for celebrations of the one hundred and forty-third anniversary of the soldier-hero July 24. Bolivar, Colombian President and dictator, was perhaps the greatest of the generals who fought to end Spanish dominion in the New World. Peru and Bolivia join in the celebrations, which resemble somewhat Washington Birthday fêtes in the United States.

Railways Carry Aid to Stricken Area in Italy

Duce to Call Special Council of Ministers to Organize Relief

ROME (AP)—Special supply trains to the stricken area in southern Italy have been moving over the railways from the north in a steady procession, carrying food, clothing and other supplies to the people, and hundreds of relief workers are penetrating the recesses of the agricultural districts, which were the severest sufferers from the earthquakes of July 23.

King Victor Emmanuel is to leave immediately for the distressed area, cutting short his holiday at Santanna dei Valdieri, northern Italy.

Reports tabulated by government officials up to 11 a. m., July 24, showed that 1788 persons perished, and the injured totaled 4264.

Houses destroyed were numbered at 3188, with 2757 others partly damaged.

The Ministry of the Interior gave out the figures. It had great difficulty in obtaining them from provincial prefects, who were unwilling to make known even approximate totals and appeared indignant at what they considered exaggerated reports published abroad.

NAPLES (AP)—A hurricane which at times stirred up what resembled a tidal wave struck Naples early on July 24.

Among the damaged buildings is the royal palace at Casesta.

Signor Mussolini intends to call a council of ministers into session soon to take emergency measures.

Rescue work is proceeding rapidly in spite of wrecked bridges, snapped communication wires and other obstacles thrown in the path of the workers by the upheaval. The collapse of tunnels and the passage of avalanches over railway lines over gorges has impeded operations. Scores of manufacturing plants, whose walls are cracked have been closed down by the authorities, throwing thousands of workers out of employment.

The Bank of Naples has placed 500,000 lire ($26,300) at the disposal of the Government for relief work.

German Fliers Off on Atlantic Flight

By the Associated Press

Berlin

WOLF HIRTH and Oscar Weller, German aviators, left Staaken for Croydon, Eng., July 24 on the first lap of a flight to the United States. The fliers will travel by way of the Orkneys, Iceland and Greenland in a Klemm sporting plane.

AMTORG'S HEAD SAYS SOVIET IS NOT MEDDLING

Sees Trade With U. S. Languishing If Doubts Are Not Cleared Away

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Charges that the Amtorg Trading Corporation is playing the dual rôle of chief Soviet commercial agency in the United States and channel of subversive Communist propaganda must be cleared up or the continuance of Russo-American trade relations will be threatened, Peter A. Bogdanov, president of the Amtorg, told the Fish congressional committee here on July 23.

In reply, Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.), Representative from New York and chairman of the committee, indicated again that the Amtorg official's own status here, with his many years' affiliation with Bolshevist and Communist activities, was neither clear nor secure.

"The American Government, if it is consistent with its policy," Mr. Fish told the Amtorg head, "would be compelled to ask you to go home."

John E. Nelson (R.), Representative from Maine, a member of the committee, raised the question of the wisdom and desirability of the United States supplying Soviet Russia with credits, machinery, equipment and technical talent to enable the Soviet Government, with its highly centralized state industrial apparatus and cheap labor, to compete with America economically.

Mr. Bogdanov insisted that trade relations between the two governments, if sustained, would be of increasing mutual benefit, asserting that the more than $107,000,000 worth of American goods purchased here last year would be gradually doubled under the Soviet five-year plan.

He urged the importance of a commercial treaty between the two countries which would facilitate this end. There had been a considerable decrease in purchases here within the last three months, he said, and charged this in part to attacks which have been made against the Amtorg.

A ban had been placed on all political activities by members of the corporation, he said, and added that the Soviet Government had in fact initiated a policy of peaceful coöperation with all foreign nations.

Trade thus far "was at the highest level ever reached" between the two countries, Mr. Bogdanov declared, adding that the Amtorg had built up a substantial credit system. Its reputation had been undoubtedly harmed, however, with some firms, he said. He named Henry Ford, the General Electric Company, the du Ponts, the Radio Corporation of America as among the American industries which sell to the Soviet Union.

"For this reason, we assert that the further development and even the continuation of Soviet-American trade will be an almost impossible task unless the accusations against the company are thoroughly investigated by your committee, and, as we confidently expect them to be, found to be baseless," he concluded.

Lisbon Regime Quells Revolt in Short Order

Amnestied Officers Take Part in Plot—Many Arrests Made

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Behind the laconic statements permitted by the censor that "preparations having been made by enemies of the dictatorship to create disturbances the Government has taken necessary measures to prevent disorder," which were cabled abroad recently, lies the dramatic story of an attempted revolution blocked through the vigilance of authorities.

A few months ago amnesty was granted to a number of political exiles, among them many officers, and immediately upon their return they began to weave a web of conspiracies with the aid of powerful political refugees in France. The outbreak was planned under cover of a project for raising an imposing monument to the late President of the Republic, Antonio Jose de Almeida.

Committees were sent to principal provincial districts throughout Portugal with the ostensible purpose of collecting funds for the monument, but actually to get in touch with revolutionary elements, especially in garrison towns, so that at a given moment small risings could be brought about in different parts of Portugal.

Leadership was distributed to amnestied officers, and meanwhile as the date fixed for the revolt approached, some of the political refugees in Paris succeeded in secretly entering Portugal and were in hiding here. Arms and ammunition were collected and hidden.

Police, however, had been informed that quantities of bombs were being secretly manufactured and searches were made in districts of Lisbon with the result that the greater part is now stated to have been discovered and seized. The whole plot was disclosed to the Government just before it was to break out with names of those implicated.

The Government acted with dramatic swiftness, and a large number of arrests were made. Two ships with prisoners have already left for the colonies, but many of those arrested are in the Lisbon political prison, the Aljube. Some of the ring leaders, however, escaped. Meanwhile an official note truthfully asserts: "Perfect order reigns throughout Portugal, and no fears need be entertained of any disturbance of the public order."

Ocean Flier Plans 'Solo' to Australia

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Wing Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith left July 23 for London by way of Amsterdam on the Europa of the Hamburg-American Line, where he will begin preparations for a solo flight in a small airplane, to Australia.

Lieut.-Col. Kingsford-Smith, who with his companions, completed the first westward Atlantic crossing by air without disaster last month, hopes to better the present record for small planes held by Bert Hinkler, who flew from England to Australia in 15½ days.

The Southern Cross, in which he and his companions, Capt. J. Patrick Saul, navigator; Capt. Evert Van Dyk, co-pilot, and John W. Stannage, radio operator, crossed the Atlantic, has been left in Santa Maria, Calif., and is now for sale, Lieutenant-Colonel Kingsford-Smith said.

PLANE UP 72 HOURS

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine began on July 24 their fourth day of sustained flight in an effort to recapture the refueling endurance record. At 7:11 a. m. (CST) they had been up 72 hours.

U.S. TO SHUN LOOPHOLES IN TREATY

'Good Faith' to Be Observed in Carrying Out Its Provisions

PACT ADVANCES STEP IN LONDON

Dominions Indicate Their Intention of Ratifying Naval Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Definite notice was served by a high Administration official that the United States will scrupulously observe the spirit as well as the letter of the newly ratified London Naval Treaty. No step will be taken by the United States under the treaty that will militate against the result which President Hoover has declared will flow from the document of renewing "again the faith of the world in the moral forces of good will."

The first test of the Administration's attitude came in a report brought to Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of Navy and member of the London naval delegation, that the Navy General Board is working out the plans for a six-inch-gun cruiser capable of carrying "75 airplanes." Mr. Adams denied this report and declared that construction of such a vessel would not be in "good faith." Reference to the terms of the newly ratified treaty show that apparently no legal obstacle stands in the way of the construction of a vessel capable of carrying many airplanes but designated as a "cruiser," in order to overcome the limit of 135,000 tons put by the treaty upon the number of "aircraft carriers."

However, the statement by Mr. Adams puts on record the view of the Administration and of the men who negotiated the instrument, that the United States does not intend to use loopholes in the treaty to launch a new competitive armament race which was exactly what the London treaty was designed to avoid.

"Parity" Would Cost Nearly Billion

At the same time it was announced that the General Board of the Navy had estimated that the cost of building a "parity fleet" equal in fighting strength to that of Great Britain would be in the neighborhood of $989,460,000. This sum spent between 1931 and 1936 would give the United States its maximum allowable strength. The General Board is now preparing a building program pursuant to the terms of the treaty for presentation to Congress in December. In this grand total, it is estimated that $418,000,000 would be employed to achieve America's relative destroyer strength of 150,000 tons; $212,500,000 for 8-inch gun cruisers; $143,206,000 for 6-inch gun cruisers; $120,241,000 of submarines; and $95,013,000 of aircraft carriers.

Paragraph five of Article 16 of the naval treaty provides that not more than 25 per cent of the allowed tonnage in the cruiser category "may be fitted with a landing-on platform or deck for aircraft." Since the United States is the only country under the treaty which will build cruisers, this provision gives the United States an immediate advantage which naval designers are likely to avail themselves of. As other countries displace cruisers, however, this advantage will be equalized.

The reason advanced by Mr. Adams against building a super-cruiser capable of carrying a huge cargo of airplanes, that it would be contrary to "good faith," is of interest in view of the terms of the treaty itself.

"Good Faith" to Be Observed

"Aircraft carrier" is defined as "any surface vessel of war, whatever its displacement, designed for the specific and exclusive purpose of carrying aircraft, and so constructed that aircraft can be launched therefrom and landed thereon." Under this definition modern cruisers which carry a few aircraft, are not "aircraft carriers," since they are not designed with that "specific and exclusive" purpose.

Unquestionably in the months ahead the best technical skill of navy engineers will be turned to designing vessels that will give the maximum benefits to the fleet under the qualifications and limit of the new naval treaty. Mr. Adams' statement, however, indicates that the natural enthusiasm of the designers will not be permitted to cross the line of treaty "good faith" whatever opening or legal excuse is offered by the wording of the instrument itself.

Technical experts of the navy also denied the practicability of designing a cruiser carrying 75 aircraft, but stated that it might be feasible to raise the outside quota of airplanes on a cruiser to 25.

The instrument of ratification of the treaty which had previously been expected to go to London in a diplomatic mail pouch will probably be carried thither by J. Theodore Marriner, chief of the division of western European affairs, it was learned at the State Department.

Conservatives Reserve Right to Raise Objections Before Final Passing

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The bill to give effect in Great Britain to the London Naval Treaty received its second reading in the House of Commons on July 23, unopposed, the Conservatives, however, reserving the right to raise objections before it passes finally into law.

Stanley Baldwin, in making this reservation said that it was essential

if Great Britain tied its own hands in regard to its shipbuilding, equal legislation should be applied in all the overseas Dominions including the Irish Free State.

A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, in reply to Mr. Baldwin, said: "We have indications from all the Dominions represented at the conference that they intend fully to ratify the London Naval Treaty, and we have no doubt in our minds that each of the Dominions which were represented and which indicated their intention to ratify the treaty will, within the terms of their own constitutions, pass what legislation is necessary in order that they may carry out their obligations under their decision to ratify."

If there was any doubt, he continued, upon that point it could be settled at the coming Imperial Conference. But that was no reason why the passing of the present bill should be delayed. The treaty declared that British nationals should not build ships for other powers which it had undertaken not to build for itself.

Before Mr. Alexander made this statement, Charles Ammon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, explaining the objects of the bill, said that under the British system a treaty, although it might be binding and have effect on his Majesty's Government, could not be enforced in the law courts against private individuals, unless legislation had been passed. Under the treaty of Washington certain agreements were entered into whereby it was agreed not to build, or provide by private shipbuilding, certain vessels of war. Certain alteration also had been made in regard to the schedule of the Washington treaty, and it was in order to give effect to these matters that the Government asked the House of Commons to pass the bill.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July

Long Island Plans $4,700,000 Causeway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONG BEACH, L. I. — Extensive construction projects that will soon be under way to improve the facilities for land and water transportation on Long Island were described by members and guests of the Ports and Waterways Committee of the Long Island Chamber of Commerce during a tour on July 22.

Robert H. Moses, head of the Long Island State Park Commission, announced that plans were being made for construction of a causeway to connect Ocean Parkway and the Southern State Parkway. The causeway, which will give Long Island one of the greatest roadways in the world, will run from a point east of Babylon to Captree Island, will cost about $4,700,000, he said, and should be completed between 1932 and 1933.

A federal appropriation of $610,000 has been made for development of East Rockaway Inlet, and Nassau County has just adopted a resolution providing for an additional appropriation of $100,000 for the work, Robert L. Bacon, United States Representative from New York, said. Mr. Bacon said he expected work will be started within the next few months and may be finished by 1932.

LABOR DISAPPROVES SEIZURE OF MACE

LONDON (AP)—By a vote of 90 to 28, the parliamentary Labor Party July 23 expressed strong disapproval of the action of John Beckett, Labor member of the House of Commons, in seizing the Speaker's mace on July 17. Labor members describe the act as a gross affront to Parliament.

The matter will be reported to the national executive committee of the Labor Party, and Mr. Beckett will be called upon to apologize to the House of Commons.

LORD HOWARD TAKES SEAT

LONDON (AP)—Lord Howard of Penrith, formerly Sir Esmé Howard, lately British Ambassador at Washington, was introduced in the House of Lords on July 23 and took his seat in the historic chamber. Lord Howard recently was elevated to the peerage.

WOMAN SEEKS WEST VIRGINIA CONGRESS SEAT

Mrs. Hughes Takes Definite Stand in Support of Prohibition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—A militant stand for prohibition has been taken by Mrs. James A. Hughes, in announcing her candidacy for Congress from the Fourth District of West Virginia. Mrs. Hughes is one of three Republicans seeking the congressional office, the primary election for which takes place Aug. 5, and is the only one of the group to definitely state her position on this national question.

Mrs. Hughes, who believes that prohibition will be a vital issue at the next session of Congress, declared, "If elected, I shall work 24 hours a day, if necessary, to preserve and protect the Eighteenth Amendment, and will welcome the opportunity to vote for any bill that may be introducetd which would strengthen the cause of prohibition."

Mrs. Hughes is the first woman from West Virginia ever to announce herself for this office. She was associated in the office of her husband, the late James A. Hughes, who for 20 years represented the State in Congress, and knows thoroughly the political life of Washington.

She was literally "born with a political spoon in her mouth," her father having been active in the political life of Kentucky. She has been a resident of West Virginia, and of the district she seeks to represent, since 1879.

In speaking throughout the district, which embraces ten counties, Mrs. Hughes has found strong dry sentiment among both men and women. A few friends who have sought to counsel her feel that she has committed herself too early in the race, but with a whole-hearted interest in prohibition, she refuses to take a halfway position.

Because women are new to politics, they can enter the field with a clean slate, she believes, state their views and policies unfearingly, and thus rest their case with the voters.

STUDY OF CHEMISTRY AMONG WOMEN URGED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — The division of chemical education of the American Chemical Society will embark on an extensive campaign to popularize the study of chemistry among women and to revise the teaching of chemistry in schools and colleges, according to announcement made here on July 20.

The campaign will be shaped at a series of sessions at the University of Cincinnati from Sept. 8 to 12, when teachers from all parts of the country will hear and discuss reports of committees which have been investigating the progress of chemical education in the United States and other countries, the announcement said. Study groups are now being organized in women's clubs in every state under the direction of a committee headed by Dr. Harrison Hale, of the University of Arkansas. These courses were financed through gifts from Fancis P. Garvan, of New York, president of the chemical foundation.

Mayor Offers Aid to New York G. O. P.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mayor Walker has just tendered the use of the municipal radiocasting service to New York City Republicans upon report that they were considering the political advisability of a reply in kind to his "current affairs" speech of July 21, in which he answered charges against the slackening morale of his administration.

This report to the Mayor was premature and its announcement caused annoyance among local Republicans who had not fully decided, after a day of conferences with state leaders, that there was any need of replying to the Mayor's speech.

Meanwhile, Norman Thomas, Socialist leader and opponent of the Mayor in the municipal campaign last fall, made his own application for use of the city's radiocasting facilities, outlining seven charges against the Walker-Tammany administration which he wished to discuss. The consensus was that the Mayor would not refuse to accommodate this criticism, having opened the door to the Republicans.

Adult Found Most Needing Education

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Dr. Robert B. Raup, professor of philosophy of education at Columbia University, speaking before the Tawse Club, an organization of educators, on July 23, made a strong plea for adult education and deplored the general tendency of focusing instructional system on children.

"Our public school system is based on the false belief that the education of children and of young people can provide a guarantee for a desirable quality of adult life and citizenship," he declared. "No error could be more misleading than that of believing that we must prepare the child for adult years. The child has been separated from his own rightful life in order to learn about the problems that confront adults. He has lost his childhood, and he is, as a result, losing a growing adulthood."

The adult, on the other hand, he said, is discovering that to meet the needs of his experience "he must have help in some appropriate form when he is at grips with the problems that confront him."

Civic Affairs Inquiry in New York Widens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An extension of the inquiry into department affairs of the Walker-Tammany Administration by James A. Higgins, Tammany commissioner, was announced on July 23 by Mayor Walker, when he widened the Higgins investigation to include the department of taxes and assessments upon charges of irregularities by Irwin Kurtz, Republican leader.

Up to the present, Mr. Higgins has been concerned only with the board of standards and appeals and the dock departments, after disclosure of facts of alleged wrong-doing by Charles H. Tuttle, federal attorney, a Republican.

Mr. Higgins will subpœna Mr Kurtz and demand that he repeat under oath, supported by substantiating facts, charges recently made by him that Tammany politicians were shown favoritism by the city's taxation department in the fixing of taxes and assessments.

GRECO-TURKISH PACTS EXCHANGED AT ATHENS

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS — Ratifications of the Greco-Turkish accord were exchanged at the Foreign Ministry here July 23. Andrew Michalacopoulos, Foreign Minister, in a speech in honor of the event declared that when all projected accords on the main lines of which both governments were already agreed were also signed, full harmony would reign between the two peoples, which would "consolidate the peace not only of the eastern Mediterranean and Near East but, I dare say, even of all Europe."

Enis Bey, Turkish Minister to Athens, in replying, confirmed what Mr. Michalacopoulos said and paid a tribute to the energetic leadership of Mustapha Kemal Pasha and Eleutherios Venizelos in bringing about the agreement. Complying with a desire expressed by the Turkish Government, Athens will shortly send a special delegation to Angora to finish negotiations for commercial and consular conventions.

CHAIN BANKING SYSTEM SOUND, EDITOR CLAIMS

(Continued from Page 1)

country bank under its care and nursed it back to normalcy?"

Mr. Bennett sees an analogy between the chain stores now so common throughout the country and the chain or branch banks. At first, he said, people claimed that they would never desert their local shopkeepers who gave them personal service for the chain store, where they would be treated as mere units of consumption. But very soon they were flocking to the lower prices which the chain stores were able to offer.

In exactly the same way, Mr. Bennett expects, the public will sooner or later come to the branch or chain bank as a stronger and more attractive institution.

In view of this inevitability, he recommended that the bank supervisors do everything in their power to coöperate with the growing chains and groups. They are, he said, in the formative period. Now they are eagerly looking for every possible form of advice, and they are willing to develop their systems in accordance with the coöperation of anyone who will show them sound logic and reason.

Such an attitude will not last long, he predicted. Once they are firmly established and successful he believes that they will become as domineering and autocratic as so many of the great public utility groups are today. Therefore those interested in modifying or molding the form of the new banking system should do so in as friendly a manner as possible. Resistance is useless. They are teachable. Work with them, he insisted.

For proof of his contention Mr. Bennett cited the fact that already more than half of the total loans and investments of all the American banks are held by group and branch banking systems. The rapidity of its development, the small amount of resistance which the movement is encountering, and the fact that the great majority of small bank failures are due to an excess of loyalty to local communities are the three features which are making a vivid impression on everyone who is studying banking today, he said.

INDIA'S MILLS CUT DEEP INTO IMPORTS

LONDON (AP)—A large drop in the importation of British cotton piece goods at Bombay is shown in figures of that port for April, May and June.

In April 12,220 packages were imported, while in June there were only 5753. The total for the three months was 27,000 as compared to 43,000 for last year.

The Daily Mail attributes the drop to the anti-British boycott conducted by Indian Nationalists but a report issued by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners said the decline was due in considerable part to the progress of Indian cotton mills. The report said the mills were making India increasingly independent of foreign goods and in time probably would supply all cotton products needed in the country.

VIRGINIA 4-H CLUBS GATHER FOR STUDY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va.—Instruction in agriculture, home economics and leadership, is being provided for more than 600 boys and girls from every section of the State, here for the twelfth annual 4-H Club short course which began July 21 on the campus of Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

A feature of the gathering will be a state style dress revue at which a Virginia entry to the National Club Congress in Chicago next December will be selected. The winner at Chicago will be given a trip to Paris next summer. The courses of study are under the direction of members of the agricultural college faculty. Other subjects include athletics, vespers, community singing, stunts and plays.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT GUYS ITURBIDE HOTEL

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—The Government has announced the purchase of the Iturbide Hotel, Mexico City's most famous hostelry in the days of President Diaz, to be converted into the National Museum. The museum, containing the most complete collection of Mexican art and historical objects in existence, is housed now in what formerly was the Mexico City Mint. It is adjacent to the National Palace.

Part of the Iturbide Hotel building is more than 300 years old. After some restorations had been made, it was used as the palace of Emperior Augustin Iturbide during the few months he reigned over Mexico a century ago.

American-Cuban Postal Pact Signed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A parcel post convention was signed between the United States and Cuba July 24 in the presence of Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, Don Orestes Ferrera, Cuban Ambassador; Jose Montalvo, assistant director of the Cuban Post Office Department and others, likely to prove a great stimulus to the interchange of goods across the Caribbean. The former agreement was interrupted March 1, 1928.

The new convention provides postal transportation for parcels up to 22 pounds. Many million dollars' worth of trade is expected to flow from the arrangement, which also ends a point of friction which had previously existed while Cuba was the only Latin-American country not embraced by such a parcel post arrangement.

American mail order houses will be particularly benefited with the likelihood that the big catalogues will soon be distributed extensively over the island republic. A test made by the Post Office Department recently showed that articles of every description were being sent by mail from the United States to other Latin countries, with the expectation now of similar development with Cuba.

OTHER LINES OPPOSE B. & O. DOOR DELIVERY

BALTIMORE (AP)—Suit to enjoin operation of the "store door delivery" service of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in New York City, started July 15, was filed in Federal District Court here July 24 by the New York Dock Railway and three other interests affected.

The suit charges that the new service constitutes an actual extension of the lines of the railroad but no freight tariff was published and filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Besides the New York Dock Railway, the complainants are the Bush Terminal Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal and the Jay Street Terminal.

PERU IMPROVES INDIAN EDUCATION

LIMA (By U. P.)—Indian education in Peru has received an impetus through the building of three normal schools for the training of teachers who on receiving their diplomas will be pledged to work a period of six years.

The three normal schools will be located in the north, south and center of the country in the interior, where the majority of Peru's 4,000,000 Indians reside. The course is to be three years. Along with the schools, a department of practical agriculture will be maintained for the teaching of farming methods. Kindergartens and a school for adults will likewise be organized in connection.

ROYAL WELSH SHOW IS HELD AT CARNARVON

Fine Display of Exhibits Seen, Including Rural Industries

CARNARVON — The Royal Welsh Agricultural Show, which is recognized as one of the four great shows of the British Isles, is holding its twenty-fifth exhibition at Carnarvon.

No better place for attracting visitors from all parts of Great Britain, and even beyond the seas, could perhaps have been chosen than this picturesque medieval town in north Wales, whose castle, of which imposing remains can still be seen, was the birthplace of the first Prince of Wales in 1284. Situated on the Menai Straits, Carnarvon has one of the most wildly beautiful hinterlands in western Europe, since it has Mount Snowden almost upon its doorstep, and is close to the Pass of Llanberis, the finest mountain pass in Wales.

The show includes a unique display of all the Welsh native breeds, as well as horticultural and forestry exhibitions. There are also exhibitions of horse-shoeing, welding, butter-making, milking, slate-splitting, and amateur stock judging, while special attention is directed to the sheep dog trials for the Royal Welsh stakes.

Particular interest is being taken in the section devoted to the display of articles produced by the Welsh rural industries and crafts.

An attempt was made last year at the Royal Show at Cardiff to revive public interest in these, since it is felt that in spite of the rapid development of machinery, there is still plenty of scope for hand-made goods. The volume of trade contracted by the stalls exhibiting this class of product showed the correctness of the supposition.

The attendance at the Cardiff Show was 38,719, but it is confidently expected that the figures for Carnarvon, when officially announced, will exceed these.

PARIS WELCOMES RAINBOW DIVISION

PARIS (AP)—Forty-eight veterans of the 42d or Rainbow Division of the American Expeditionary Force received a warm welcome upon their arrival in Paris on July 24 from their official host in France, Gen. Henri Gouraud, military governor of Paris.

Led by Major-General Tinley of the Iowa National Guard, the party left Paris immediately for Chalons-sur-Marne, where they will be the guests of honor at a banquet in the City Hall on July 25. On the following day they intend to leave on tour of the Champagne sector.

General Gouraud, who is honorary president of the Rainbow Association, accompanies the visiting delegation.

Farm Board Urged to Assist Packers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Modification of the so-called "packers' consent decree" in order to permit packers to sell meat at retail and thus determine for those who produce and buy livestock products whether the retail price can be materially lowered, was recommended to the Federal Farm Board July 23 by the Livestock Advisory Committee, which has been considering various phases of the livestock industry here for several days.

A majority of the beef cattle prepared for market under federal inspection at present are sold to the four large packers affected by the consent decree, according to the statement of the committee, which asked the Farm Board to "use its efforts toward having the consent decree modified."

Other recommendations of the committee included measures for more orderly marketing of beef cattle. Producers were urged to organize their marketing in such a way as effectively to match supply and demand.

The Farm Board was also urged to ascertain the weights and types of meat animals most suitable for the market requirements and bring to the notice of producers the importance of conforming to these types.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH MISSIONARIES SAFE

FOOCHOW, China (AP) — Twenty-one American and 23 British missionaries who had been marooned in the Chinese war zone were rescued and brought here on July 23 by John J. Muccio of the American consulate and by Mr. Martin, the British Consul.

SHANGHAI (AP)—A launch flying the American and British flags brought to safety the group of British and American missionary workers in the Min River valley. Leaders of the warring factions through whose lines the rescue launch traveled assisted British and American authorities and the boat was not molested on its trip from Yenping to Foochow.

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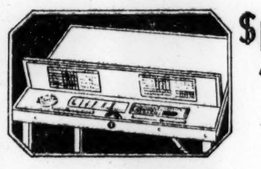
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HOOVER LIMITS FOREIGN SERVICE ENTERTAINMENT

Liquors Served to Guests Among Items Outside of Sanctioned Expenses

WASHINGTON (AP)—Serving liquors at governmental expense is forbidden in American embassies and consulates abroad under an executive order signed by President Hoover and announced July 24.

The order cites in detail regulations governing the disbursement by nearly 100 American diplomatic and consular missions abroad of allowances of $92,000 recently voted by Congress for official entertaining.

In addition to liquors, three other items are taboo under the order. They include hire and repair of automobiles, printing and engraving expenses and club dues.

The order states that "express provisions of the law" prevent governmental funds being used for these purposes.

Among the items permitted under the appropriation are receptions at the missions on American national holidays, flowers for special occasions, tips and gratuities, dinners, formal and informal functions, and special entertainments.

The ruling surprised State Department officials, and particularly those in the foreign service, who will benefit by the funds.

The item of serving liquors is generally considered by foreign service officers stationed abroad to be about the heaviest of any for which they have been forced to pay out of their own pockets.

Charles G. Dawes, American Ambassador to Great Britain, caused considerable comment last year by announcing that no liquors would be served at the embassy in London during his term of office.

MEXICO ASKS OPINION ON AMERICAN TARIFF

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor on July 23 instructed its agents to obtain countrywide data on the text of the new American tariff law with a view to possible overtures to the United States Government for reconsideration of the measure as applied to Mexican products.

The department placed Mexico's loss in exports at $30,000,000 yearly under the new law, predicting that its further effect will be gain in unemployment and accentuated economic depression.

USE COMMON SENSE, SAYS PROHIBITION HEAD

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Prohibition Director, has instructed prohibition agents to use common sense instead of force in dry law work.

At the same time he announced suspension of two agents for searching the automobile of E. G. Duncan, Maryland road commission engineer. The officers, Charles R. McCartney and John T. Weigel, were laid off three days without pay.

PALESTINE FARMERS RESTRICTING CROPS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Increased import duties on wheat flour and semolina and prohibition of the importation of unrefined olive oil are recommended by a governmental committee with a view to lightening the heavy burdens on local cultivators. The firs relief measure recently announced by the committee provided a 50 per cent remission of the tithe levied on crops.

The chairman of the committee explained that the Government had been obliged to resort to the imposition of food taxes on account of the position of the fellaheen because they cannot sell their wheat. Consequently some are not troubling to harvest; others are not sowing for the next season.

Denial of Jones Law Petitions Asked

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Department of Justice has asked the Supreme Court to deny two petitions for review of decisions rendered in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the eighth circuit to the effect that the Jones law is constitutional.

The petitions, filed by Hugh McElvogue and William J. Brown, claim that the Jones Act is unconstitutional in that "it delegates legislative power to the courts" and that it is "so indefinite, ambiguous and uncertain as to be unenforceable."

The Department of Justice in a brief opposing the granting of these petitions states that the Jones Act established no new offense; that the purpose of the act was to increase the maximum penalty which might be imposed for certain violations of the national prohibition law, and that the prescribing of minimum and maximum instead of specific penalties merely gave expression to an intent which otherwise would necessarily have been implied.

Attention is called to the fact that on a petition for writ of certiorari in a similar case, raising the question of the validity of the so-called Jones Act, the Supreme Court on June 2, 1930, denied the petition, the grounds for certiorari advanced in that case being substantially identical with those in pending cases.

Woman Wins Post in Foreign Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Miss Constance R. Harvey of Buffalo, N. Y., has been assigned to serve as United States Vice-Consul in Ottawa, Can., raising the total of women in the foreign service of the State Department to four.

Miss Harvey was the only woman in a group of 19 to pass the recent rigid examination for entrance. She is a graduate of Smith College, in the class of 1927. Living near the Canadian border, she has been specializing in the study of trade relations and other problems that confront the two countries.

While only four women are now in the foreign service, 10 have passed the examination at various times. Some of them have left the field to be married; others have accepted higher paying positions with private firms.

Frances E. Willis of California, has been for three years connected with the American consulate at Valparaiso, Chile. Margaret Warner of Boston served for one year at Geneva and is now in Moscow. Nellie B. Stogsdall of Indiana is Vice-Consul in Beirut, Syria.

Gallery Included on New Building

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A public observation gallery will be one of the unusual features of the Empire State Building at Thirty-fourth Street, which is rising rapidly on the site of the old Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, according to announcement July 19.

The gallery will be built on the eighty-sixth floor, according to revised plans just adopted, and will be raised above the roof level. It will be sheathed with nickel, steel and glass, and above it will rise the observation tower and Zeppelin mooring mast, 200 feet high, where, it is expected, transatlantic passengers will alight from dirigibles and be carried by express elevators to the heart of the city within a few minutes after their arrival here.

The floor of the gallery will be 1048 feet above Fifth Avenue and will be 108 feet by 65 feet, large enough to accommodate several hundred persons. Elevators running through the center of the observation tower will take visitors to a special gallery 1210 feet above the street, from which they may mount a small flight of steps to a final platform 12 feet higher, which will hold 50 persons.

NARCOTICS CONCEALED IN TABLEWARE CARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBOKEN, N. J.—Seven cases marked "tableware" which arrived here from Antwerp on the Innoko of the American Diamond Line, have been seized and opened by special Treasury agents from the customhouse, who found concealed among their contents 21 packages of narcotics valued at $75,000 wholesale. Officials of the steamship company said they would cooperate with customs authorities in searching for the smugglers.

The consignee, who had not appeared to claim the cases up to the time the Treasury agents took them in custody on July 23, is being sought, it was said.

ARABS REPENT ATTACK ON PALESTINE JEWS

JERUSALEM (AP)—The Jewish Telegraphic Agency today reported the signing of a peace pact between the Arabs of the village of Betzfafa and the Jews of Mekor Hayim, a suburb of Jerusalem.

The peace agreement followed a statement from the Arabs of Betzfana, which is not far from Mekor Hayim, to the Palestine Government repenting their attack on the Jews of Mekor Hayim during last summer's disturbances.

As a sign of forgiveness the Jews of Mekor Hayom petitioned the Government to quash the legal proceedings against two Arabs from Bethefafa who are charged with attempted murder of Makor Hayim Jews.

Gaston and Alphonse Again

GOV. REED DENIES WHEAT STAND IS ONLY POLITICAL

Kansas Governor Repeats He Seeks Only to Protect State Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—Gov. Clyde M. Reed declared, in an interview July 23, that the plight of the Kansas wheat farmers who are selling their 1930 crop at a loss is above politics, and that he objects to accusations attributed to Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, characterizing the opposition to acreage reduction as a political move.

Mr. Reed says a large part of the Kansas population depends almost entirely upon wheat for sustenance. To ask these people to reduce their acreage, on which they can raise nothing else so economically or efficiently, is comparable, he says, to requesting many of them to quit work for a large part of each year and try to get along on smaller incomes.

"It is impossible," the Governor said, "to put the American farmer on a factory basis, which the Farm Board apparently is trying to do. If the board would request farmers in eastern states, where the cost of raising wheat is higher than in Kansas, and where other crops can be raised, to plant no wheat, there would be no surplus problem."

Mr. Reed's Republican opponent, Frank Haucke, in all his addresses, is telling his audience that a Governor has no business meddling in national affairs. Mr. Haucke declares he will keep out of the wheat and other discussions on economic problems.

Oklahoma Expected to Lead in Reduced Wheat Acreage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY — Oklahoma, the heart of the southwestern hard winter wheat belt, will lead the nation in responding next fall to the Federal Farm Board's appeal for reduction of acreage.

This is the consensus of state farm leaders who have watched reaction to the plea of Alexander Legge, chairman of the board, and Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture. After their series of six meetings, attended by 8000 farmers in the southwestern wheat area, growers here are supporting the restriction movement stronger than ever, it is claimed.

Export of Wheat Shows Increase Over Last Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Reports from the Department of Commerce that exports of wheat from the United States during the period from July 1 to July 19 totaled 6,328,000 bushels, as compared with 3,592,000 bushels in the same period last year, are commented upon by C. E. Huff, president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, as an encouraging aspect of the wheat situation.

Members of the corporation are ceasing to compete among themselves for sale of their wheat and instead are employing the coöperative agencies provided by the corporation, Mr. Huff says, with results that are satisfying to them and one of the most encouraging phases of the present apparent wheat surplus.

THE OLD TOLL GATE COULDN'T COUNT 'EM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEREY, Va.—In 1848 a total of 51 horseback travelers, 11 loaded wagons and five buggies passed through the toll gate east of this town, on the Staunton-Parkersburg road. Today more than 1000 automobiles pass over approximately the same road every 24 hours.

These figures were brought out in a comparison of an 82-year-old record of the returns from toll-gate No. 2½ found in the family archives of W. L. Trimble, a leading farmer of this district, with a tabulation kept one mile west of the old collection point by the highway department. Although the toll road was a leading thoroughfare of Virginia, the records show that on six days in January, 1848, no business whatsoever passed through the gate.

Italian Air Endurance Records Only Won After Four Attempts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Commander Umberto Maddalena and Lieut. Fausto Cecconi of the Italian Air Force, who set the existing world records for a duration and a distance flight over a closed circuit without refueling remained in the air for 67 hours and 15 minutes and the exact distance covered was 8350 kilometers. These two records had already been held by Italy, but that for duration was won for Germany by Risticz and Zimmermann with a flight of 65 hours and 25 minutes, while that for distance on a closed circuit was won by the French aviators, Captain Costa and M. Codos with a flight of 8029 kilometers 400 meters.

The Italians won both records back after four strenuous attempts. The first was made in October, 1929, but the flight was interrupted after nine hours; the second began on Dec. 12, 1929, and ended unsatisfactorily after 44½ hours owing to weather conditions; the third began on Dec. 26, 1929, and the aviators remained in the air for 22 hours, flying amidst clouds and hurricanes and only abandoned the attempt when the excessive consumption of petrol owing to the weather convinced them of the uselessness of continuing.

The last and successful attempt was begun on June 2, 1930, and at first it seemed almost likely to fail on account of difficult atmospheric conditions which caused a considerable increase in the consumption of petrol, but the airmen decided to persevere and their tenacity was crowned with success.

The machine flown was a Savoia-Marchetti, S-64 bis, fitted with a Fiat A 22 T engine. The airplane is identical with that used by Major Del Prete and Captain Ferrarin in their transatlantic flight, but fitted with a new "variable pitch" propeller that enabled the machine to rise with a load of 7200 kilograms, which is far more than can be lifted with the normal propeller.

NICARAGUAN OIL REPORT

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — Howland Bancroft, representative of the Pan-American Petroleum Transport Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, who obtained an option on the Hurtado oil concession last October, possessing the right to drill on the western side of Nicaragua, has written a letter to President Moncada stating that oil does not exist there.

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'NEW POLAND' BIDS WORLD TO ITS DOORS

(Continued from Page 1)

scope within the framework of the Polish State.

To complete the geographical circle, there lies on the west Germany. With Germany a tariff war has been in progress for five years or more, and just at the moment when the long negotiations aiming at the conclusion of a commercial treaty seemed to have finally succeeded, Germany robbed Poland of nearly all the benefit it would have gained by the new arrangement (a benefit balanced of course, by corresponding advantages for the Germans) by sudden and extensive increases of its tariff, not indeed directed against Poland alone, but more than wiping out the reductions Poland had obtained in the course of the long commercial treaty negotiations.

Results of Tariff War

Eggs, which Poland exports by the million, may be taken as an example. Before the tariff war between Poland and Germany began the German tax was five marks on a certain quantity of eggs. During the tariff war the rate against Poland was raised to 25 marks. Now, after the tariff war is over and when normal conditions should be restored, the rate is raised to 30 marks.

That, it may be repeated, applies on all frontiers. It is not now a tariff directed against Poland alone. But it happens to hit Poland's chief exports, and while that situation prevails the Poles are not unnaturally disinclined to concede the advantages that would have accrued to Germany under the commercial treaty. That treaty is therefore not being submitted to the Diet for ratification.

All along Poland's western frontier, there is thus no normal trade. All along its eastern frontier there is no normal trade. With Lithuania there is no trade at all. That no doubt injures Lithuania more than it does Poland, but it is bad for Poland none the less. With Danzig, which was made a Free City under the protection of the League of Nations in order that Poland might have unimpeded access to the sea, relations have of late been reasonably good.

A majority composed of Socialists and Liberals has controlled the Danzig Diet, and its policy has been to make existing arrangements run as smoothly as possible. Now that bloc has broken up. The Danzig Nationalists, who are of the same temper as German Nationalists, are asserting themselves, and the situation is going to be more difficult.

Danzig's Tonnage Mounting

It is at this moment, moreover, that Danzig has seen fit to raise the question of Polish activity at the new port of Gdynia, which is under development about 10 miles to the west of Danzig.

At this point Poland reaches actually to the sea, the only spot at which it touches it at all, and here a purely Polish harbor, Gdynia, has been begun on what was until a few years ago a sand beach. The contention of Danzig is that Poland is under obligation to make the fullest use of the Port of Danzig, and that with the development of Gdynia it will cease to do so.

If the competition between the two ports is a thing of actuality, it is at any rate a thing of the future, for while the use of Gdynia has been developing the tonnage handled at Danzig has gone on continuously increasing. Before the war Danzig dealt with about 2,000,000 tons a year. In 1928 it dealt with over 8,000,000, Gdynia meanwhile is handling a tonnage of about 2,000,000, mostly coal, per year.

It is true that in 1929 Danzig sustained a slight set-back, but that is to be ascribed, as in so many ports the world over, to general economic conditions. If less goods are being imported and exported the fact is bound to be reflected in port statistics. The relations between Danzig and Gdynia will raise delicate questions in the future, particularly as Gdynia expands, but it is a little difficult to maintain the contention that two ports are an excessive allowance for a nation of close on 30,000,000.

Pilsudski Policy Criticized

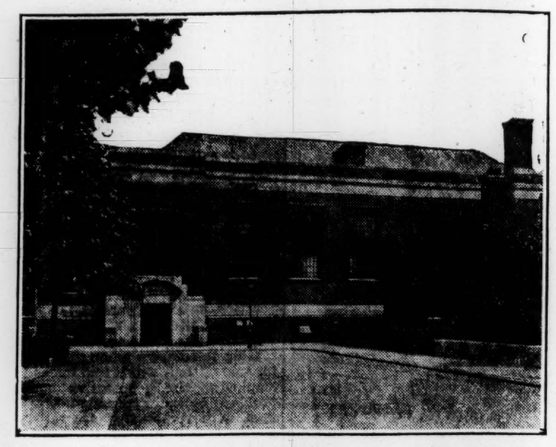
As regards internal politics, the situation is far from satisfactory. The Government is a pure dictatorship under Marshal Pilsudski, who, singularly enough, holds no office but that of Minister of War. He is frankly a dictator. Endowed with certain abilities, he is not an administrator.

Poland needs constructive ideas and an administrative program more than anything. That, indeed, is what strikes the casual but careful observer in Poland above all things. Here is a country which, through the fortune of history and geography and other factors for which the present generation of Poles at any rate cannot be held responsible, finds itself faced with an abnormal number of urgent problems.

What it needs beyond all things are men of unusual ability capable of coping with such a situation. The men are not there. Marshal Pilsudski would be unlikely to give them a free hand if they were, and the system he has inaugurated and is maintaining is the least likely to bring able men to light.

In that respect the future of Polish politics is not easy to predict. The power of Marshal Pilsudski, it is true, will not last forever, but it may last a considerable time yet, and there is every prospect that while he does last he will be a foe to the institution of any effective parliamentary system.

Adaptation of Georgian Design



© Paul Phipps From Architect and Building News

Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, London, Eng.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE DEDICATED

LONDON, Eng.—In reporting the dedication of the edifice of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, in Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. S., the West London Observer printed the following description of the building and history of the local church organization:

"The completed building is comparable to the other fine Christian Science churches in London. A special feature is that the architect, Paul Phipps, has given the church the essential Georgian characteristics that predominate in Kensington.

"The building has an austere simplicity and its spacious interior has been conceived in a most suitable manner. The auditorium slopes down to an imposing oak screen, beneath which there is a platform. There is no ornamentation, except for the rectangularly designed pendant lamps. The church will seat 1000 and the Sunday School 500.

"Seventh Church was formed at a time when it was found that First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Sloane Terrace could not accommodate its congregation. The nucleus of the members of Seventh Church came from Sloane Terrace. Services were first held in Queen's Gate Hotel, Harrington Road, Kensington. In 1919 the land in Wright's Lane was acquired and a temporary building was set up on the site until work on the permanent building began in 1924. The building of the church was carried on step by step after 1924, and at no time was there a debt. The cost has been £65,000. The builders were Messrs. Burgess & Co."

MISSISSIPPI DEMANDS DRY STATE COLLEGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSON, Miss.—At a recent session of the board of trustees for the State University and Colleges a resolution was unanimously passed providing for immediate dismissal of any faculty member or employee of the institutions guilty of drinking intoxicating beverages.

HOLDS UP RATE INCREASE

NASHVILLE, Ill. (AP)—Circuit Judge Bernreuter here on July 23 granted an injunction restraining the head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America from putting into effect a rate increase until the membership had an opportunity to vote on the higher rates. The increase was ordered in 1929, and there has been court litigation ever since.

INDUSTRIAL PICTURE HAS BRIGHT SIDE

(Continued from Page 1)

with 95 per cent at this time last year, with automobile production in June the second smallest of the year, and only 63 per cent of June, 1929, output, and with construction contracts awarded since the first of the year to July 18, totaling $2,853,322,000, compared with $3,417,507,500, a drop of $564,185,000, or nearly 17 per cent, according to F. W. Dodge Corp., it is altogether clear that surpluses have been steadily absorbed for some time, and that a sounder foundation is being laid for a proper relation between supply and demand.

Market on the Uptide

There can be no doubt that a rising security market is productive of business optimism. Keen observers have sensed a change in public sentiment which is beginning to favor the buying side. The formation of many pools is indicative of a growing belief that the constructive side is now the profitable one. The action of the market itself lends color to statements that big interests are expectant of higher levels. Industrial stocks are already up some 20 points on the average from a month ago.

A factor of importance is the definite forward progress made by the oil industry in reducing production substantially by agreement in the various fields of California, Oklahoma and in Texas. Daily output at the last report is now at the lowest since Nov. 17, 1928 and some 400,000 barrels a day less than a year ago. Gasoline sales are constantly increasing, being about 10 per cent ahead of a year ago, and the American Petroleum Institute announces this week the biggest drop in stocks of gasoline since it began issuing weekly reports on oil refining bringing gasoline in storage to the lowest point since Jan. 18.

Shipbuilding is an example of an industry operating at a higher rate than last year. In fact, United States shipyards are the busiest since 1921, with the largest four companies increasing employment 21 per cent and the outlook is good for the next five years.

The gas industry is forging ahead tremendously today, with expenditures already planned of $300,000,000 for new natural gas and gasoline pipe lines, radiating into 36 states. Natural gas sales of concerns representing 70 per cent of public utility distribution showed sales of 31,672,143,000 cubic feet for May, or 11 per cent under the like month last year, while manufactured gas sales of 30,196,937,000 cubic feet were only 1 per cent under May, 1929.

The generation of electrical current, an excellent indicator of business, was 2 per cent higher in the first five months than in the like 1929 period. June figures will show a somewhat smaller figure than in June of last year. The growth in the demand for electricity is so vigorous that a more serious slowing up of trade than has yet been seen would be necessary to do more than modify its increasing use.

Production is swinging upward in the manufacture of electrical equipment, according to the Electrical World, which says that operations in June were 1.4 per cent ahead of May, a pickup greater than the normal increase.

Dozens of big concerns have shown profits for the first six months of 1930 ahead of 1929, which was the peak year. While many half-year statements are yet to be published, a goodly percentage of those already at hand make quite satisfactory reading for stockholders and others show only small declines.

While reports of motor, motor accessory, copper, steel, radio, railroad, rubber and certain other industries may not show up well, it is a fair assumption that there will not be anything disturbing in the statements to be made to stockholders of canmaking, baking, dairy, milling, carbonated beverage, refrigerator, moving picture, steel and iron pipe, natural gas and most utility concerns.

Looking at the Under Side

The other side of the picture is pictured in the following: freight car loadings have been in a long decline and for the week ended July 12 were 150,000 cars under the like 1929 week and 108,000 less than the similar week in 1928; the rayon industry has curtailed 45 per cent with 1930 output estimated at 80,000,000 pounds compared with 123,000,000 pounds last year; the tire industry will probably not sell more than 45,000,000 tires against 1929 output of 73,000,000; airplane stocks are excessive with the total output so far this year estimated at about 65 per cent of last year; department store sales for June are put at 9 per cent under June, 1929, and for the six months at 4 per cent less; machine tool business in May was 25 per cent under April, and June will show a corresponding decrease; the textile industry is depressed. June production being about 208,000,000 yards less than in June last year while at the same time cotton stocks are excessive, there being 5,067,000 bales on hand June 30 compared with 3,008,000 the year before.

Other factors not to be ignored are the record number of failures in the first half of 1930, standing at 12,552, an increase of 18 per cent over the 10,566 in the 1929 half year, the decline in the purchasing power of the farmer estimated to be 15 per cent less than last year, the heavy unemployment, a certain amount of wage reduction and a slump in foreign trade.

Chief among the depressing factors is the drastic commodity decline, the greatest in any modern year excepting only 1920-21. Prices are now down about 10 per cent in a year, and with many items seemingly below the cost of production, a turn in the trend is considered comparatively near.

MOTORSHIP VANCOUVER LAUNCHED AT HAMBURG

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—With the launching of the motorship Vancouver the Hamburg-American Line completes its building program of seven new steam and motor ships which are to make up one of the fastest freight services in existence. The christening ceremony was performed by Mrs. L. D. Wilgress, wife of the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Hamburg.

A bimonthly 35-day service will soon be available between Hamburg and Vancouver, stopping at Antwerp, proceeding through the Panama Canal, then to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Tacoma, Portland, Seattle and Vancouver.

GREAT TRIUMPH FOR LABOR SEEN IN MEXICAN CODE

(Continued from Page 1)

American hearers, is the incorporation into the National Constitution of the Labor code and the famous Article 123, the subject of bitter dispute between the Government and Capital ever since the Constitution became effective in May, 1917.

The best part of the Labor amendment, in the opinion of Señor Morones, is the clause providing workmen three months' wages if unjustly separated from their positions, a clause that has been and is a big bone of contention among employers. Señor Morones, who is accepted as one of the leading Mexican figures to appear before the Seminarists, contrasted the conditions during the régime of Porfirio Diaz when 12 and 14 hours constituted an ordinary working day when city wages ranged from 1 to 1½ pesos a day, and even less in the interior of the country to present-day labor conditions.

Any gesture on the part of Labor at that time to protect itself or to organize led to punishment and many outrages, Señor Morones asserted, were committed against workers who were then completely at the mercy of their employers' whims.

The audience recalled that Señor Morones during his tenure of office was one of the bitter opponents of the American oil companies before they signed their "peace treaty" with the Calles Administration.

He continued that it was very hard at first to make Capital realize that it had to sit in session with representatives of the workers and discuss their common problems. He accused Capital of never having properly coöperated in most instances. Labor is not stubborn, he said, and his remark brought to the memory of his listeners his association with Samuel Gompers and the relationship which he established as the founder of the Mexican Confederation of Labor with the American Federation of Labor. He declared that Labor is willing to meet Capital halfway and to coöperate for the common good, but this does not mean labor decay, for "Mexico will never return to the old days of industrial slavery."

He explained that the Mexican Confederation of Labor has always counted the Communists as its enemy. Not because they condemned the Communist theory, but, first, because Russia attempted to foist its system on Mexico, where Communism is not suited, and, secondly, because it tried to use Mexico as a base for fighting American capitalism. Señor Morones said that the Portes Gil Administration was one in which Russian Communism had its best chance to gain a foothold in Mexico, because the Administration was extremely favorable to it and appointed numerous Communists to Government posts.

Frank Tannebaum, author of New York City, followed Señor Morones, and said that he considers the Mexican Labor movement one of the greatest conquests of the Mexican revolution.

Ricardo Trevino, one of Señor Morones' chief lieutenants, said that the Mexican Confederation of Labor represents the struggle of Mexico for the substitution of something else for class government. The organization, he stated, now had approximately 1200 local groups and 850 members, of whom 600 fulfilled their obligations as members. Much of the confederation's strength was lost, he said, with the opposition it met during the Portes Gil Administration and the subsequent formation of the National Revolutionary Party composed of elements inimical to the Morones followers.

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Westchester's Beautiful

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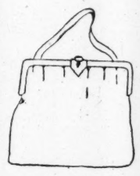
THE YEAR AROUND WESTCHESTER COUNTY PARK SYSTEM

NEW YORK CITY

JULY



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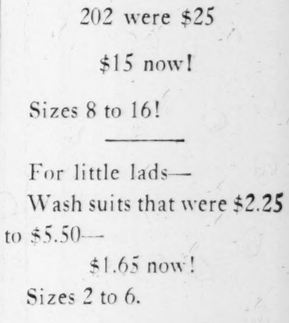

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1387 Men's 4-Piece Golf Suits go out under par!

223 were $80
126 were $75
222 were $70
241 were $65
392 were $60
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Sturdy fabrics, sportively patterned!

Coat, vest, knickers, longs! Hand-tailored in smart and comfortable styles.

Boys too!

A Clearance Sale for the younger generation in these 4-piece suit bargains: coat, vest and 2 knickers—

66 were $40
89 were $35
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Sizes 8 to 16!

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Wash suits that were $2.25 to $5.50—

$1.65 now!

Sizes 2 to 6.

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FIVE FEDERAL PRISONS SHOW NEW CROWDING

Meanwhile Plans for Additional Buildings Are Being Expedited

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The population in five principal federal prisons increased nearly 20 per cent in the last fiscal year, and Sanford Bates, head of the Bureau of Federal Prisons, Department of Justice, is doing his utmost to expedite construction of new facilities to relieve congestion.

The total of prisoners in the five institutions at the beginning of the last fiscal year, July 1, 1929, was 10,236, and this year has increased to 12,226.

After surveying sites in 26 states, Mr. Bates said that decision had narrowed down to five or six states for the new eastern penitentiary, and that final decision would be made within the week. The new prison will hold 1200 men. This is less than the increase in prisoners in the past year. Figures likewise show that in most of the prisons where grave overcrowding resulted in last summer's riots, congestion is as bad or worse today.

Mr. Bates in an interview explained that Congress has authorized $3,850,000 for new prison construction of which $1,700,000 will be spent in the 1931 fiscal year, or a high record for permit work. Plans for the new eastern prison are drawn and work will start Sept. 1, he stated. In addition to this, Mr. Bates explained that congestion has been somewhat prevented by putting 800 prisoners in camps. A new reformatory camp is being planned; work is under way for narcotic farms in Lexington, Ky., and another in the West, while a site is being sought for another big prison in the West.

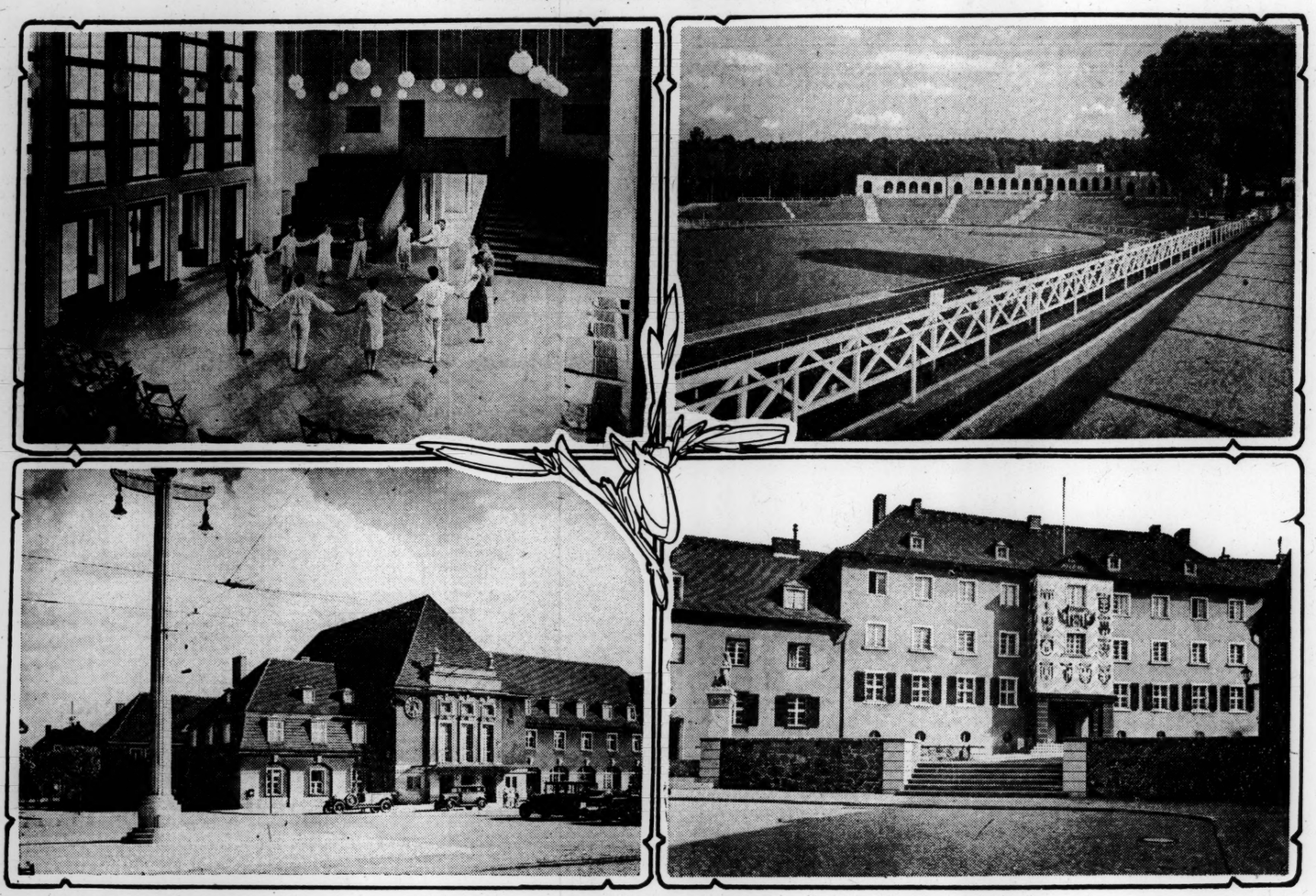
Figures indicate that up to the present the effort to end the "deplorable conditions" of overcrowding denounced by a special House Committee on Federal Penal and Reformatory Institutions under John G. Cooper (R.), Representative from Ohio in 1929, have not had effect.

The committee declared of Leavenworth that it "now has within its walls more than twice the number of prisoners it is able to accommodate." Latest figures show Leavenworth has only slightly reduced its quota from 3733 last year, to 3506 this year.

In Atlanta in July, 1928, there were 3773 prisoners, while there are now 4067 prisoners, an increase of about 300!

Other figures follow: McNeil Island penitentiary, July, 1929, 951, and on July 15, 1930, 1052; Chillicothe reformatory for young men, first offenders, on July 1, 1929, 1202; July 15, 1930, 1484; Alderson women's prison, July, 1929, 424, and on July 15, 1930, 470; Alderson road camp, July 15, 1929, 147, and on July 15, 1930, 26.

German Town 'Goes Ahead'



RECENT BUILDING PROJECTS IN FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, GERMANY © L. Hasse & Company

Upper Left—Students In New Music Home Believed to Be the Only One of Its Kind In the World. Upper Right—New Sports Stadium. Lower Left—Railway Station Built Shortly After the War. Lower Right—Typical Apartment House in the New Western Suburb.

Frankfort-on-Oder Makes Plans for Future Expansion and Progress

Little German Town Not Pretentious, but Has Possibilities for Development Into Important Trade Center

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKFORT - ON - THE - ODER, so styled to distinguish it from its more famous sister city in south Germany, Frankfort-on-the-Main, is not a town likely to be visited by many foreign travelers or even tourists, unless they are of the wandering sort. For one thing it is not on the line of march of the summer tourists, nor can it make any serious pretensions to being a "picturesque" part of old Germany.

Yet Frankfort-on-the-Oder is an old town as far as years count. Already in the sixteenth century it was the seat of a university, and it has always been an important stopping place on the main route to Poland. Although there are some fine baroque houses, relics of the past, most of the town in general is frankly nineteenth century in style, and therefore hardly very attractive at first sight. There is one fine medieval church worth a visit, and a still finer town hall of brick Gothic. But these two buildings really constitute the only ones which tourists in search of the "old" and "quaint" are likely to treasure.

Perhaps it is just this very absence of a too weighty tradition and historical past that will help to make the future Frankfort important. What is happening in a progressive way now in this town does not have to struggle with any artistic tradition of the past that must be respected. Such a spirit helps a forward-looking town much more than people imagine. There is the wide and useful River Oder, the railway, the increasing number of factories, and close communication with Stettin, one of the Baltic German ports, while Breslau in Silesia is not too far distant. Last summer a new traffic airdrome was opened so that Frankfort will develop a flying service in the future with all important German towns. At present only Dresden and Stettin are served.

Largest Town in Region

To understand the growth of Frankfort one must realize where the town is located. It is just 50 miles east of Berlin, about midway between the Polish frontier and the German capital. Since the war deprived Germany of the provincial town of Posen, which is now one of the most important commercial centers of the new Poland, Frankfort-on-the-Oder has naturally increased in importance, since it is the only large town in this part of Germany.

Frankfort's population is on the increase, and many of the refugees from Russia, and many of the Germans who have left Poland, have sought refuge in Frankfort, and found hospitality there. There has been an attempt in the last year or so to make Frankfort the center for congresses and conferences in eastern Germany, but, of course, Berlin is a strong competitor. There is a growing interest however in the eastern portion of Germany, a part of the republic which even many Germans do not know very well. The Rhine, the Black Forest, and the Harz, indeed, the whole of western Germany always monopolized the interest of travelers. Now they are just beginning to take an interest in this district.

Thus, with its present population of 75,000, Frankfort can go ahead with its many plans for expansion and progress. First and foremost, there is the building problem. It is Frankfort's proud boast that during the dark inflation years soon after the war, it was yet able to build a really fine new railway station.

Not too far from the station and the town center, one finds the station style repeated in the new western suburb, where whole rows of new apartment houses appear. Here one finds pleasant warm colors, neat white window frames, and an atmosphere of modern comfort.

New School Finished

This same western suburb is the one in which the newest educational institutions are being built. The Hindenburg School is already finished, and last October the new Music Home was opened. Next year it is hoped that the projected Teaching Institute will also be ready for use. The two latter institutions are state affairs, which Frankfort-on-the-Oder has been lucky enough to have built in its midst.

The Music Home is the only place of its kind in Germany. It is meant to develop a community sense and social sense in the musical students who intend to teach the subject of music in schools. The actual building itself, viewed from the outside, is extremely simple in character.

About 30 pupils of both sexes now live and study in the Home, each pupil possessing a delightful little room designed in red or green or blue. There are many practice rooms and study rooms, and a charming reading room and a pleasant dining room. Outside there is a small lake, and when the new Teaching Institute is built, the whole group of educational buildings will form a fine composition. In the distance is the north German landscape stretching to the horizon, with the evening sun setting beyond the wide windows of this new home. Light and color and modern comfort are the three main notes of this new musical institution, in which it must be a pleasure to study and to live.

Something else new in Frankfort will sound familiar to Americans—a brand new sports stadium. This was constructed to the east of the town, at the edge of some beautiful woods. In architectural style it is a worthy addition to the new and modern Frankfort.

British Government Beats Radical Wing

LONDON (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, and his followers were joyful on July 24 over a victory obtained with the aid of Conservatives and their part-time supporters, the Liberals.

Sixty-three Labor Socialists revolted in an unusually late session of the House of Commons early in the morning, after attacking the recent appointment of Lord Hunsdon to the Public Works Loan Board.

Lord Hunsdon, a noted industrialist, called the striking miners the enemies of the people in 1926. With that reference as ammunition the Extremists offered a motion for the removal of Lord Hunsdon from the board.

Many Laborites sympathized with the Radicals and abstained from voting with their own party, but the support of Conservatives and Liberals enabled the Government to win, 136 to 63.

The argument on both sides was bitter. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, led the defense of the Government. John Beckett, the Labor member who, on July 17, seized the Speaker's mace, resumed his seat in the House in the afternoon. Within a few minutes after Parliament had been called to order he was on his feet to ask a question of the Home Secretary, J. R. Clynes.

Mr. Beckett was greeted by cries of "sit down" from the Conservative benches. He paid no attention to them.

His question the speaker ruled out, on a point of order.

WASHINGTON BACKS GENERAL TRUJILLO

SANTO DOMINGO (AP)—Word that the United States would recognize Brig.-Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo as President was received July 23 by the Foreign Office.

General Trujillo will take the President's oath Aug. 16, when Rafael Estrella Urena, now Provisional President, becomes Vice-President.

BRAZIL REMITS FINE ON NEW YORK BANK

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—A $3,000,000 fine imposed by a federal bank inspector on the National City Bank of New York for alleged infractions of the banking laws through exchange transactions in the Sao Paulo branch several months ago, has been remitted by decision of the Minister of Finance with the approval of President Luis.

The decree stated that the regular fine of a few thousand dollars would be imposed for the lack of necessary revenue stamps on some of the exchange documents.

Hearing Is Closed in Oil Merger Suit

NEW YORK (AP)—Hearings by Fred Williams, special master, on the proposed merger of the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Vacuum Oil Company, closed July 23. Final arguments will be heard in the Federal District Court at Omaha, Oct. 6 and 7.

The Government brought suit to restrain the proposed merger, alleging it is a violation of the Supreme Court decree of 1911, dissolving the old Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Williams has until Sept. 10 to present a printed digest of the testimony taken here during the last month. There is a possibility that additional hearings may be held in Washington before that date.

Harold F. Skeets, a director of the Vacuum company, when recalled to the stand, gave a list of figures of 1929 production of crude oil and refinery capacities tending to show that the merged company would still stand only sixth in world oil circles in the first category and fourth in the second.

New Light Source Is Obtained From Freezing Platinum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON -- Pure freezing platinum with a hollow inclosure of fused thoria immersed in it provides a light source more accurate as a standard of measurement than any other known device, it was reported on July 23 by the Bureau of Standards, which has adopted this standard after two years of experiment.

Formerly, "candlepower" has been measured by a set of 45 carbon-filament electric lamps to which have been assigned definite ratings when burned under specified conditions, the bureau reports. This method is unsatisfactory, it adds, because the lamps themselves change and thereby affect the size of the unit of candlepower.

The new light source, which can be set up at any time desired, depends upon the constancy of a natural phenomenon—the fact that pure platinum always freezes at the same temperature—and therefore is not subject to inaccuracies introduced by changing materials of carbon lamps, the statement of the bureau continues. The light emitted each time the new source has been set up anew has been found to be the same as compared with the bureau's carbon electric lamps, within one part in 1000, the report says, which is about the limit of accuracy at present attainable in photometry.

The old electric lamp standards were irreplacable and the loss or major change in their properties, such as must eventually occur, the bureau declares, would have necessitated the difficult or almost impossible replacement of the standard. With the platinum source available, a new set of lamps now can be rated in terms of the light emitted by the platinum standard, without the aid of outside laboratories, the report says.

The relation of this light to the present unit of candlepower has been accurately established, it adds, as one candle for each 1700 square millimeters of opening, and the color of the light is practically identical with that emitted by the old standard.

"It is hoped that before very long the new light source will be recognized generally and adopted as an international standard," the report concludes.

PERU HONORS YALE DEBATERS

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Members of the Yale Spanish debating team were received by President Leguia July 23. The debaters were guests of honor at a banquet Tuesday night given by the alumni of the San Marcos University.

SOUTH CAROLINA URGES PLANTING OF YOUNG TREES

This and Combating Fires Seeks to Conserve Timber Supply of State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Spartanburg has been selected as the northern terminal in South Carolina's extensive effort to preserve the State's timber supply from the ravages of fire through education and the planting of trees to take the place of those that have been cut.

N. T. Barron, district forester for 15 counties in the Piedmont region, will establish his headquarters here and direct the program from this city.

Special attention is to be given the fighting and prevention of forest fires, and in the planting of new trees in barren and devastated regions, by means of education and demonstration. These young trees are supplied landowners throughout the State at cost from the commission's nursery at Camden. It is hoped to have thousands of these trees set out in barren spots. The most valuable grown in South Carolina are the longleaf pine, the slash and loblolly pine, shortleaf pine, white ash, yellow poplar, black walnut, white oak, black locust, yellow locust, red cedar, scaly-bark hickory, white hickory and dogwood.

The timber situation of the State is serious. About two-thirds of the acreage of the South is composed of cut-over forest land and the careless attitude toward forest fires is appalling. Apparently few realize the value of fine timber.

Prosperity depends upon a good supply of timber. It is imperative that the growth of trees be kept on an even basis with the timber cut, else the supply will shortly fail to meet the demand.

South Carolina is doing everything possible to place her timber supply on a normal basis, and it is hoped that, with the consistent coöperation of landowners and citizens alike, this will be accomplished within a comparatively few years.

FERRARA GOING TO JAPAN

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Cuban Ambassador to Washington, has been appointed Minister to Japan, Dr. Miguel Campa, Assistant Secretary of State, announced July 23. Dr. Ferrara, now on a vacation in Italy, will attend the sessions of the League of Nations as Cuba's delegate.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Blanche Snavely, Miles City, Mont.
Miss Winifred Woollatt, London, England
Miss Margaret Stearns, Providence, R. I.
Miss Winifred E. Treat, Cleveland, O.
Dr. Edna Ward, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Nellie W. Conners, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Ida M. Walrath, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mae C. Walrath, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. F S. Troutman, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mary C. Troutman, Syracuse, N. Y.
Bertha Peters, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Lester W. Holden, Livingston N. J
Lester W. Holden, Livingston, N. J
Mrs. Virgil W. Clark, Erie, Pa
Virgil W. Clark, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. Harriett B. Breaks, Erie, Pa.
Mrs. Flora M. Bridger, Erie, Pa.
B. P. Altman, Lakewood, O.
Katherine E. Altman, Lakewood, O
H. S. Bauer, Stewartsville, Mo.
Mrs. Marie S. Malone, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. G. W. Page, Montreal, Canada
G. W. Page, Montreal, Canada.
Marguerite Seidel, Medford, Mass
George Kaulback, Malden, Mass.
Gladys Kaulback, Malden, Mass.
Dorothy Kaulback, Malden, Mass.
Ruth Mabey, Malden, Mass.
Miss Dorothy Jean Dickson, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Agnes Brown, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Helen F. Billan, New York City
Lewis S. Billan, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Van Hoff, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. A. Van Hoff, Philadelphia, Pa.
George W. Davies, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. G. W. Davies, New Haven, Conn.
Frederick Heimerle, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Heimerle, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Hortense G. Stein, Centralia, Ill.
Eileen Jenette Stein, Centralia, Ill.
Emil Stein, Centralia, Ill.
Jeannette Lee, Moline, Ill.
George L. Maches and family, Denver, Colo.
W. A. Bryan, Casper, Wyo.
Mrs. Bessie Bryan, Casper, Wyo.
Mrs. Nelle C. Wilson, Greybull, Wyo.
Miss Clara E. Welch, Denver, Colo.
Martha H. Sparks, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Wilbur E. Palser, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wilbur E. Palser, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Athalia Garland Roberts, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. A. Baker, Caldwell, N. J.
Anna May Baker, Caldwell, N. J.
Billy A. Johnson, Caldwell, N. J.
Mrs. John Fuhrer, St. Louis, Mo.
John Fuhrer Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
Jacques Hess, Geneva, Switz.
Kenneth Holden, Livingston, N. J.
Mrs. Anna Miller, Cleveland, O.
Guy H. B. Smith, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Henrietta S. Smith, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Elsie Brandamore, Scranton, Pa.
Mrs. Anna Hammacher, Union City, N. J.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hammacher, Mystic, Conn.
Mrs. John Hammacher, West New York, N. J.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hammacher, West New York, N. J.
Mrs. Minnie Kate Stoddard, Sioux City, Ia.
Mrs. Effie Weston, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada
Miss Grace M. Sharp, Shreveport, La.
E. Stanley Jones, Eagle Rock, Calif.
Grover W. Reid, Larkspur, Colo.
Georgia W. Fillmore, Norwich, Conn.
Mrs. Rachel E. Webb, Norwich, Conn.
Mrs. A. Grace Lindberg, Hartford, Conn.
Dorothy C. Lindberg, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Fred A. Rogers, Providence, R. I.
J. Franklin W. Uhl, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Minnie L. Uhl, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Bessie M. Kozlik, Lakewood, O.
Mrs. Hazel M. Gaible, Norwood, O.
Josephine Gaible, Norwood, O.
Mrs. Ivy M. Deeter, Dayton, O.
A. A. Gaible, Norwood, O.
Edna Ricketts, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Dora Herendeen, Watertown, Mass.
John W. Ford, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Howard A. Ford, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Martha Moody Berg.
Charles R. Berg.
Edith H. Willmot, Toronto, Can.
Mary Isabel Moore, Belfast, Ireland
Jean H. G. Saunders, Wakefield, Mass.
Parker Berg.
Mrs. J. D. Berg.
Francis Aubrey Lee, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
Frank Lee, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
Charles G. Manness, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Effie E. Manness, Hamilton, Ont., Can.
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Mrs. Howard Williams, Houston, Tex.
Mrs. Albert Rocklin, Cleveland Heights, O
Albert Rocklin, Cleveland Heights, O.
Justine L. Corliss, Oakfield, Me.
Mrs. F. I. Bryant, Oakfield, Me.
Frankie L. Corliss, Oakfield, Me.
W. M. Larlee, Oakfield, Me.
W. C. Corliss, Oakfield, Me.
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Mrs. Parke S. Hyde, Los Angeles, Calif.
Parke S. Hyde, Los Angeles, Calif.
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Mrs. Imogene M. Pixley, Chicago, Ill.
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Mrs. C. J. Redifer, Cleveland, O
C. J. Redifer, Cleveland, O.
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Mrs. Susie S. Burdick, West Newton, Mass.
Irving Saunders, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Augusta M. Moore, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. H. H. Kinney, Manhattan, Kan.
Mrs. Ida C. Hellstrom, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Clara F. Gray, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. William McNutt, Emporia, Kan.
William McNutt, Emporia, Kan.
Mrs. Jane C. Kendall, Aurora, Ill.
Mrs. Bessie J. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
W. W. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
T. F. Bellamy, Seattle, Wash.
Miss Mildred Young, Dallas, Tex.
Mrs. Susie S. Carpenter, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. H. M. Jackson, New York City.
H. M. Jackson, New York City.
Belle Smith, New York City.
Margaret E. Mivelaz, Chicago, Ill.
P. J. McMahon, Chicago, Ill.
William K. McMahon, Chicago, Ill.
Marjorie McMahon, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. W. H. Matthias, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Bertha Walsh, Chicago, Ill.
George C. Biegler, Cincinnati, O.
Mrs. George C. Biegler, Cincinnati, O.
Georgetta Biegler, Cincinnati, O.
Walter Berry, No. Tonawanda, N. Y.
Mrs. Lily Berry, No. Tonawanda, N. Y
May Berry, No. Tonawanda, N. Y.
Amy Berry, No. Tonawanda, N. Y.
Miss Julia H. Kreaglah, Columbus, O.
Allene Glass, Atlanta, Ga.
Adeline H. Sansbury, Atlanta, Ga
Mary Haden, Atlanta, Ga.
Dudley G. Sansbury, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Emma R. Ahlstrom, New York City
Mrs. C. E. Wagner, Freehold, N. J.
Mrs. Florence Ryder Clos, New York City
George Thos. Richards, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Johanne Lundberg, Copenhagen, Den.
Mrs. Cathenca Petersen, Copenhagen, Den.
Normalee Harris, New York City
Mrs. N. L. Harris, New York City
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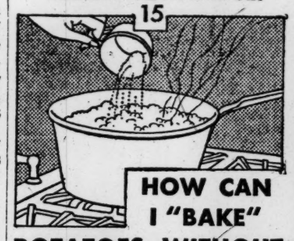
KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE 15



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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The New Girl

[A Carlene Story]

By L. E. FLACK

Part II

CARLENE unfolded her plan hurriedly. This was a lovely room, large and airy, sunlight all day. Would Auntie Clark be willing to rent it and board a roomer if one could be secured?

Auntie Clark listened rather doubtfully.

"But, my dear, I'm afraid it would be impossible. There are much nicer rooms than this—"

"But not any better cooks," Carlene said affectionately. "And besides, just wait and see what a wonderful room it will be when we get it fixed up."

She left Mrs. Clark to finish clearing the room, while she ran over to Hazel Armstrong's.

"I think I've found you a place," she announced cheerfully, and the little sophomore smiled her pleasure. "It isn't ready yet, but oh, I know you'll just love it. How soon will you need to move?"

"My aunt's coming tomorrow. Of course, we'll be here for dinner, and then we're going to a little entertainment, but if we can really stay there tomorrow night—" She smiled happily as Carlene nodded.

"It will be all ready," she promised, and a little later sped up the street toward home. Plans were forming rapidly in her mind.

Busy Plans

Everything must be completed by tomorrow evening, so that it would meet not only Hazel's but her aunt's approval as well. Yes, paper, she thought quickly. The room must be papered. They had a few rolls left over at home. That would do for the ceiling, and she still had some of her sewing money left—she could run in to Clarkson's in the morning and get three rolls of something quite light with a touch of yellow in it for the walls. And the furniture—Auntie Clark had an extra bed; there were a couple rockers stored in the attic at home; she and Doris would carry them over. After supper she ran down the block to Auntie Clark with the good news, and they planned together.

The elderly woman wiped her eyes happily.

"If I really can stay," she said. "Oh, it will be so lovely."

The next day was Saturday. Carlene was glad that it was a holiday. Early in the morning the rockers were deposited on Auntie Clark's front porch to await a coating of varnish. Doris offered to help with the papering, and the morning hours were busy ones as strip after strip was duly trimmed, and hung in place on the wall. Then there was the floor to varnish with the quick-drying kind, and at 5 o'clock two tired girls walked homeward. There were still several little finishing touches to be added, but Auntie Clark insisted that she could finish unaided, and Carlene, after an early supper, was to run back for a last glimpse of the transformed room.

Mrs. Bennet smiled at the flushed face as Carlene slipped into the new party dress, and was ready to go.

"I promised Auntie Clark I'd run in for a moment to show her the dress, and see how everything looks," she smiled, and the next moment in coat and hat she was hurrying down the steps.

At the little cottage she met a perturbed Auntie Clark.

"I—I don't just know how it happened," she began. "I was painting that little shelf by the window, where we were to put the reading lamp, when my hand slipped and over went the can of paint," and she led the way to the room.

The blue paint in its fall had spattered wall and floor, and with devastating results. The snowy curtains were besmeared with ugly dabs—one long streak of blue went the width of three strips of wall paper, and the newly varnished floor had a spot of blue the size of a dish pan.

Carlene's Decision

Carlene gave a little gasp of dismay. Hazel and her aunt would be here at 10 o'clock. It was seven now. The party at Jane Merton's started at half-past seven. What could she do in half an hour? She looked over at Auntie Clark's anxious face. So much depended on the aunt's approval. What if she found things like this? And still—give up the party? Carlene remembered Jane's excited voice, "The Cranes, my dear. Oh, I'm almost sure she'll order some sewing."

Oh, she must meet her. She must. And still— Suddenly she turned to her hostess with a resolute little smile.

"Have you an old coverall apron I can slip on?" she asked. Then at Auntie Clark's protest, "Yes, I am going to stay and help. As if I'd leave you in such a predicament!"

The evening went so quickly that Carlene had to watch the clock to keep pace with it. She had hoped at first that she would be able to run in to Jane's for a few moments at least before the party was over, but as the minutes rushed by, she realized that the plan was useless.

Three extra strips of paper. Auntie Clark, in the kitchen, put the starch on for paste. Carlene spread paste and hung the paper. Well, that was remedied. The spotted surface was covered and no one would guess that they were not the original strips.

Then the floor. Carlene scrubbed and scraped till the floor began to splinter before the blue could be removed, then a hasty coat of varnish, and it was like new again. Next the curtains. Carlene glanced out of the window. In the distance she could just catch a glimpse of the brilliantly lighted Merton house. Carlene rubbed again and again at the resisting paint stains, and at last every bit had been removed, and the curtains, ironed and dry, were ready to be rehung.

Ten o'clock. Why, they might come any minute now. Auntie Clark was bustling about in the kitchen preparing a light lunch.

And then the door bell rang.

It was Hazel, suitcase in hand, bright-eyed, a pleasant-faced woman with her, and—yes—Jane Merton.

She greeted Carlene cordially.

"So here you are! The idea of not showing up at my party! Well, I brought them over," then with a glance at Carlene, "Mrs. Crane, my friend, Carlene Bennet,"

Carlene stared incredulously. Hazel came forward.

"My aunt," she said simply. "We've been up to Jane's party and—"

It seemed hours afterward, although it was really only minutes when the little group, settled comfortably before the table, were enjoying Auntie Clark's chocolate and sandwiches.

Carlene had slipped off the coverall apron, and Mrs. Crane was admiring the lovely dress.

"I'm going to want quite a number made for my little daughter," she was smiling at Carlene with friendly eyes. "Yes, Mrs. Merton told me all about you. Well, no, not all," she smiled at her niece. "Hazel's been quite a good narrator, too. And really, I want to thank you for helping her in geometry."

It was late when Carlene ran up the steps of the Bennet house. Doris, still reading in the living room, looked up with a little smile.

"Have a nice time at the party, dear?" she asked sleepily.

Carlene laughed.

"I didn't go!"

"And to think," she added when she had finished a recital of the events of the evening, "to think that little Hazel Armstrong is Mrs. Crane's niece. No, Jane didn't know it, not until the party. Hazel is so quiet, she never thought to mention it. She's down here because Mrs. Duaine recommended the high school. They were neighbors in the city, and when the annex to the high school burned, the building was so overcrowded that they put the pupils on half-day schedule, so Mrs. Crane sent Hazel down here to finish out the term. Of course, Mrs. Duaine meant to have her stay with them, but with the relatives coming from the east—well—

"And Auntie Clark," Carlene laughed happily. "Hazel and her aunt simply fell in love with her.. Mrs. Crane says Hazel likes it so well here, she's going to let her come back next year, too. Oh, oh, hasn't it all turned out wonderfully!"

Have You Read?

The Book of Airplanes, by J. W. Iseman and Sloan Taylor. (Oxford University Press, New York. $1. Illustrated.)

Any wide-awake boy will greatly enjoy this new book on aviation, titled, "The Book of Airplanes," and it will also hold the attention of the adult reader who now and then lets his thoughts drift skyward. The authors of the book, Lieut.-Commander Iseman and Lieutenant Taylor, are naval fliers, and their purpose is to acquaint boys and girls in brief, simple form with the interesting story of man's attempts to get his feet off the earth, and travel through the air in bird fashion. Since Dædalus and his son, Icarus, escaped from the labyrinth in Crete by means of wings made of wax and feathers, man has wanted to fly, has been fascinated by the thought of winging his way through space.

Undoubtedly, the coming generation will see a great transformation in air service and air transportation. The world seems to be air-minded today. Hardly a hero of transocean flights, or a conqueror of unknown areas of air has returned home without making a speech about youth and aviation, and ending by writing a book about it. The story of flying told by Iseman and Taylor will be enjoyed with profit by all who read it.

"My Life With Animals," by George F. Morse. Illustrated. Thomas S. Rockwell Company, Chicago. $2.00.

Animal lovers, whether adult or juvenile, will find much pleasure in reading "My Life with Animals," but it will prove particularly good reading for boys and girls. The author, George F. Morse, grew up on a New England farm, where a wise father taught the boy to be friendly with the wild things of the woods and fields, and to have no fear for any kind of wild life. The book is really an autobiography, dealing with the author's relations with all kinds of wild things. From early childhood on, the wild animals were his playmates, and he found he could do almost anything with them.

When Mr. Morse grew up, it was but natural that he should want to take care of animals, so he became director of several zoos in Boston and Chicago. Most of the book is given to anecdotes about his experiences with animals in his zoos. The book is clearly and simply written, and reveals to the reader how close the association between animals and man can be, and how deep the affection, if the man understands animal life. Mr. Morse has a keen understanding and appreciation of the natures and characteristics of all kinds of animals, wild and captive. Most people, children especially, are fascinated by animals. To them this book will prove of great interest, for it is unique in the field of animal literature.

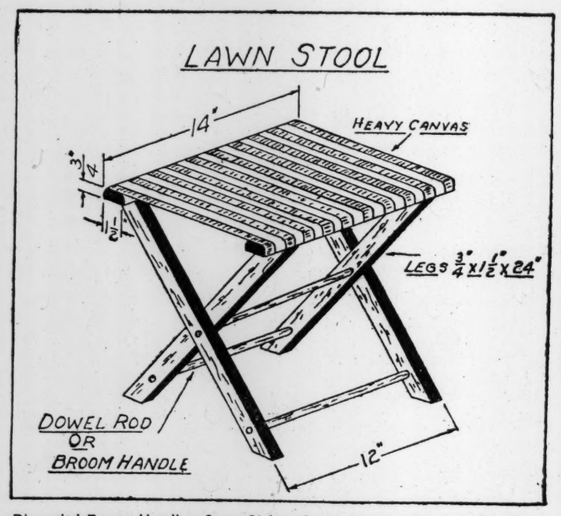
Camping Hints

To Erect Wall Tent

The erection of a standard type of wall tent is a bothersome process for the novice, yet it is a simple matter if the proper system is used. One person can easily erect a wall tent alone.

The four corner stakes should be driven before the tent is raised. First lay the ridge pole upon the ground, in the direction the tent is to be set. At each end of the ridge pole drive a stake for a marker. Lay the upright poles on the ground at right angles to the ridge pole and on one side of it. About 18 inches outward, on a line at right angles to the uprights, at the ends away from the ridge pole, drive the stakes. Move the uprights to the other side and repeat the operation. The corner stakes are then in their proper place.

Next place the canvas over the ridge pole and put the uprights into position. Raise the tent and place the bases of the uprights at the stakes originally driven to mark the ends of the ridge pole. Begin on the side from which the wind is blowing and fasten the first guy to the corner stake; then the other one. The tent will now remain upright and you are free to go to the other side and fasten the guys on the stakes. By keeping the other stakes in proper alignment with the corners and with the seams of the tent the whole will have the effect of a neat and well set up camp.



Discarded Broom Handles, Some Strips of Wood, and a Piece of Gay Canvas Furnish the Materials for an Attractive Lawn Stool.

Garden Furniture for the Home Carpenter

AN EXTRA stool that can be carried about to shady nooks and favorite spots, folded up and set out of the way when not in use is a great convenience for the garden, and it will often be useful on the porch and in the automobile, too.

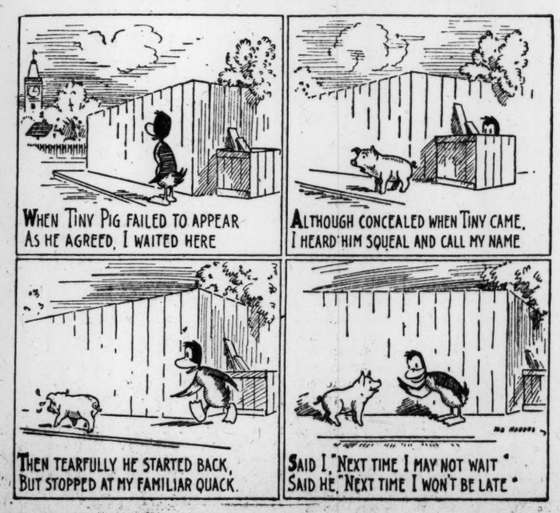
The home carpenter will find this project one that he can make from short strips of wood that he may have left from window screens or trellises. Old brooms soon accumulate and if the handles are saved they will make excellent rounds.

The legs should come first and for these any kind of wood is suitable. After planing the strips to dimensions, bore holes at the center of each strip and two inches from the bottom of each leg for the rounds. Next, saw pieces of dowel rod or broom handle to length to fit into the holes in the legs. Note that two of the rounds should be 12 inches long and the third, 10½ inches long. Assemble the legs and rounds with liquid glue and brads. The two inside legs should not be glued or nailed to the other legs or the stool will not fold when finished.

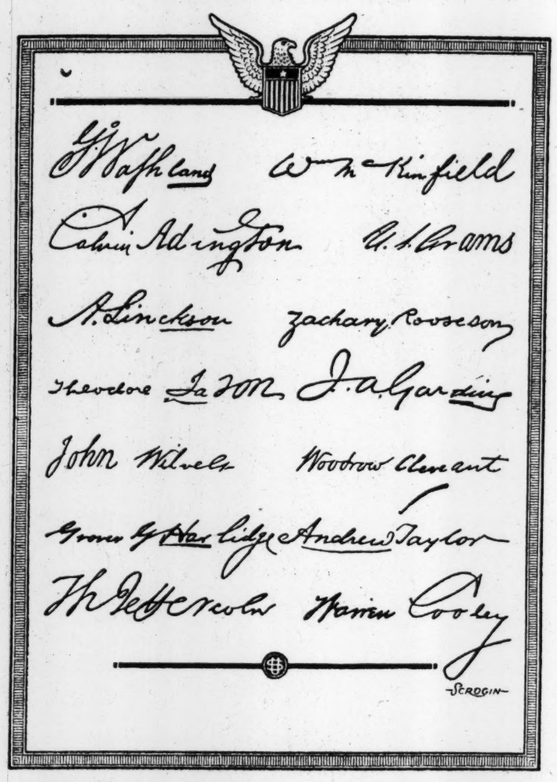
Spread the legs so that when the stool is placed on the bench the top ends of the legs are spread 14 inches apart. Tie a string from one round to the other at the bottom to hold them in this position. With a yardstick held across the legs, mark the angle for sawing. Lay the stick on edge on the bench alongside the legs and also mark the angle for sawing the bottom of the legs. Saw to line and assemble strips with glue and nails or screws to the top ends of the legs. Round the corners of the strips as shown and fit bright striped canvas to the top. Lap the canvas around the strips and fasten to the under side with glue and carpet tacks.

Remove the string, as the canvas will now hold the legs in position. Sandpaper any rough or soiled surfaces and paint or varnish the legs and rounds. It would be wise to do the sanding and painting before tacking the canvas in place.

The Adventures of Waddles


WHEN TINY PIG FAILED TO APPEAR AS HE AGREED, I WAITED HERE
ALTHOUGH CONCEALED WHEN TINY CAME, I HEARD HIM SQUEAL AND CALL MY NAME
THEN TEARFULLY HE STARTED BACK, BUT STOPPED AT MY FAMILIAR QUACK.
SAID I, "NEXT TIME I MAY NOT WAIT" SAID HE, "NEXT TIME I WON'T BE LATE"

Presidential Puzzle



It Is Said That No Two People in the World Write Exactly Alike. Certainly There Is Little Similarity in the Handwriting of Presidents of the United States. Some of the Examples Given Here Are Bold and Rugged, Some Almost Dainty, and the Rest Representative of All the Variations In Between.

In the Above Puzzle Are the Scattered Parts of 14 Presidential Signatures. Can You Assemble Them Into 14 Correct Autographs?

Bantams As Pets

HAVE you ever been to a poultry show and passed down the rows of chickens? If so, after looking at some Orpingtons or Plymouth Rocks you may have seen some bantams. What a difference in size! How cute and busy they are, and such little talkers!

Bantams are better than big chickens for pets because of the small space needed to keep them. All they need to make them comfortable is a small wire pen and a snug little house, which may be of a goods box. They eat very little food and can be fed mostly from table scraps.

The little fellows soon become very tame and like their owner. If you show them gentle kindness and coax them by feeding from your hand, it will only be a short time before they will let you pick them up and hold them in your arms. Then they will sit there and talk to you.

Different Breeds

One kind of bantam is the Cochin. Its color may be buff, black, or white. This bantam has feathers on its toes, and when it walks imitates Charlie Chaplin.

For beauty the Black Rose-Comb is the best. This is a very trim, slender bantam. It gets its name because it has a pretty, big red double comb. It is a jet black color with enough purple and green tinges on the feathers to show off the black. This bantam, because of its courage and quickness, can hold its own with a large rooster. There are also White Rose-Combs.

The Black-Tailed Japanese bantam is a pretty little chicken. The roosters have long green and black tails carried far forward and nearly reaching the head. This bantam has very short legs.

Bantams make good mothers. They care for their babies until nearly grown. It is a comical sight to see a tiny bantam mother calling two lanky Rhode Island Reds, which perhaps she has hatched, for a worm. It doesn't matter if they are larger than she is—they are her babies just the same, and receive the same careful mothering that her tiny bantam chicks would have had.

Tiny Eggs

The tiny eggs of the bantam are very cute and fun to eat. At Easter time they are very pretty colored, and you can dye them yourself. You can repay the bantams for your Easter pleasure at Christmas time by making pretty little bags full of scratch feed. These you can fix yourself and give to them.

You may also enjoy sending your bantams to fairs. You pay an entrance fee for each chicken, and money and ribbons are given as prizes. Of course, you must be able to pick out your best chickens. They are well taken care of at the shows. When they come home with prizes how glad you will be, and even the tiny bantams themselves will be proud! The ribbons are pretty and may be put in a nice box or hung up in your room.

If you are lookingfor a pet why not buy some bantams? They will certainly keep you very busy and mother will no longer be asked the question, "What can I do?"

Stamps That Honor Poets

TWO thousand years ago the poet Virgil was born, the great exponent of the aims and ideals of the Augustan Age, in whose memory Italy has issued ten stamps to celebrate the second millenary. Each stamp illustrates an incident or passage from the "Æneid," "Bucolics" or "Georgics," and has a familiar quotation in the original Latin.

The fifteen centesimi stamp shows Eleno greeting Æneas on his arrival at the new Troy. The next value depicts a Roman father and son watching the departure of a Legion toward the coast, and the quotation seems very apt: "To rule the subject peoples with imperial sway, be that your care, O Roman!" (Æneid VI. 851.)

Æneas feasting in the shade of Albunea forms the subject of the twenty-five centesimi stamp with a passage from "Æneid VII" (120-122).

The thirty centesimi stamp illustrates an allegory; it shows a mother and her children surrounded by the kindly fruits of the earth, and has an extract from the "Georgics" (II. 174).

It is interesting to see that one stamp of the series has been set aside for aerial postage, and its accompanying quotation is one of the many signs of Virgil's prophetic vision. The subject is an old man watching the flight of an eagle, and the inscription is from "Æneid I" (278): "For them I assign limits, neither to the extent nor the duration of their Empire."

The vignettes are executed in the style of mural paintings by the Italian artist, Dr. Corrado Mezzana, and are reproduced in photogravure. They are very much finer than the three stamps Italy previously dedicated to another famous son, the poet Dante.

Spain and Portugal have vied with each other in producing stamps worthy of their literary sons, but perhaps the most beautiful stamps of this kind were those issued in Bulgaria in 1920 to celebrate the jubilee of their greatest poet, Vazoff. France gave a rather insignificant blue 75 centime stamp as a tribute to her "Prince of Pets," Pierre de Ronsard, and Poland, in 1927, issued several stamps in honor of her patriot and poet, Slowacki. Slowacki, who lived between 1809 and 1849, resided in Paris from the year 1831, and his work bears the impress of Byron and Victor Hugo.

The only English poet who has found a niche in the Poets' Corner in philately is Byron, to whom Greece dedicated a stamp on the occasion of the centenary of his passing.

Indian History On Old Buffalo Skin

A rare old buffalo skin on which the Dakota Indians inscribed the major events of their history for nearly three-quarters of a century, is in the Museum of Natural History in San Diego, Calif. The record begins in the year 1800, and consists of a sign drawing for the outstanding event of each year down to the year 1871.

The first picture was drawn in the center. It shows 30 short lines in three columns, and represents the loss of 30 Dakota Indians in the winter of 1800-1801. From that point, the historical depiction proceeds to the left, and then swinging to the right, continues in a spiral. The old buffalo skin is in a splendid state of preservation in spite of the fact that it is over 125 years old, and is no doubt the only specimen of its kind in the world.

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not neccssarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Bronx, New York, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

Ever since the Mail Bag was first published I have been longing to become one of the "adventurers in friendship." You can see how long it has taken to get me started, but I do wish to add my little testimony of appreciation for our splendid newspaper, and for this fine opportunity to become acquainted with young people in other lands.

The Monitor has been a great help to me in many ways. When I was in school, each student in our current events class was required to follow up one particular subject the entire term and to write a final report. I chose mine from the Monitor, as well as all the other articles I had to turn in each week, and I was so proud for the Monitor when I received 100 per cent in that subject.

Since that time, I have been keeping up with the Monitor in various ways. I have several times seen references in other Mail Baggers' letters to Monitor reading groups that they have formed. We have one in connection with our Sunday School. For about four years I have been privileged to read with this group and I could never begin to be grateful enough for it. Practically every part of the Monitor receives a share of our attention.

I don't like to be fault finding in my very first letter, but, dear Editor, whatever has happened to my favorites, "Anastasia" and "Sis Serena." They are favorite characters of mine and ever since their disappearance I have had to make all sorts of apologies to the guests at our meetings, who have been besieging me with requests for them—especially for Anastasia. I know she has been publishing a book, but does that mean that her Monitor career is ended? At one time, I read one of the articles about her over the radio, giving due credit to the Monitor, of course. It was a most interesting experience, but I discovered that much as I like listening to the radio, I was perfectly content to let others do all the speaking. I much prefer the inspiration of an audience that is actually present.

I should love to hear from other young people, anywhere, everywhere. I am almost an "over-twenty," intensely interested in books (especially our present-day literature), music, and what many consider dull, dry subjects—economics and statistics. I studied French for about four years and could correspond fairly well in that language, I think. As for sports—horseback riding, tennis, and swimming are my favorites, although I have not had much time to indulge in any of them for several months. Hiking, too, receives a fair share of attention; the woods in Van Cortlandt Park and along the Bronx River are particularly beautiful at this time of year.

I just know that this letter is too long, but I do hope you will find room for part of it anyway.

Beatrice W.

[You will be glad to hear that Anastasia's Monitor career is not ended, Beatrice.—Ed.]

Harrogate, Yorkshire, England

Dear Editor:

Will you please forward the enclosed letter to: The Reading Circle, Rochdale, Lancashire, England? Thank you.

We have just started a Monitor Circle in Harrogate. We have 21 members on the register, and others who are not members, but come when they can. The meetings are held every Wednesday evening from 6:30 to 7:30, after which most of us go to the testimony meeting at church.

The circle is open to anyone who is interested in the Monitor whether Christian Scientists or not. The meetings are held in the home of one of our members.

We should love to correspond with other Monitor circles, and we promise to answer all letters received.

Members of the Monitor Circle

Tokyo, Japan

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am a second year high school boy and always enjoy reading the letters in the Monitor. I like English very much and should like to correspond with a boy about 15 years old anywhere in the world. I like baseball and horseback riding, especially.

Just now the Oriental Olympic games are being held in Tokyo and many athletes have come here from India, China and the Philippine Islands. Every day crowds go to the stadium to the contests. Thus far the Japanese are ahead. I hope some boy will write to me soon.

Atsutakae F.

Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

Although I have read the Mail Bag many, many times, it seems that I could never get up enough courage to write a letter expressing my feelings in regard to this wonderful international peacemaker. World peace may be brought about in many ways, it is true, but in my estimation the one furthered by The Christian Science Monitor is the most plausible, and that is by helping the young people of the various countries to understand each other better and the conditions with which they have to contend. Now that I have said what was foremost in my thought, I should like to tell you something about the city in which I live.

Kansas City is called the "Heart of America" because on the map it is almost in the center of the United States. With a population of not quite a half a million, it is rapidly becoming one of the greatest of the Midwest cities.

Just to show you how business conditions are here, I would like to state (unofficially) that this year Kansas City is spending $6,000,000 on business buildings which will range in height from twelve stories to thirty-two stories; $2,000,000 on high school buildings; over $1,000,000 on airports; and over $8,000,000 on apartments ranging from 6 to 20 stories in height and on the development of the south part of our city.

Kansas City has the reputation of having one of the most beautiful residential districts in the United States, and this is supported by every visitor who comes here.

I should very much enjoy receiving letters from anywhere in the world, particularly from the Orient because I have a tingling curiosity to know more of what is going on over there. I am 17 years old and have just graduated from Central Senior High School. I am interested in many things—books, swimming, tennis, riding, radio, aviation, and international problems.

George B.

Strand, Cape Province, South Africa

Dear Editor:

This is not the first letter from the Strand, South Africa, I know, because about two years ago my sister and a friend sent letters to the Mail Bag and letters from correspondents came rolling in.

I am 17 years of age and have been brought up in Christian Science. Every week we get the Monitor, and we all enjoy reading it. At the end of this year I am to take the matriculation examination, and if I pass, I can then go to the university at the Cape. The matriculation class is the last year in the high school.

I should like to correspond with any girls of my age, but especially with those from Greece, Japan and India. I play tennis and am very fond of swimming. At the Strand we have a Royal Life Saving Society branch, and I belong to it. The Strand is a seaside resort, about 1½ hours by train from Cape Town.

Mae A.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Virginia E. (14), Eugene, Ore.—Interested in music, especially the violin.

Lin E. (15), Sydney, Australia.

Mary H. (15), Pretoria, South Africa.

Marjorie W. (17), Glendale, Calif.—Interested in art, music and stamp collecting.

Olivette P. (17), Mount Clemens, Mich.

Lucille R. (17), Salida, Colo.—Interested in Spanish, music, reading and sewing.

Katherine G. (over 20), Leominster, Mass.

Mary M., Buxton, England.

Boys

Russell C. (16), Melbourne, Australia.—From boys interested in politics, art, engineering and airplanes.

Frederick L., Birkenhead, England.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

The Passing Show of 1930

IT'S a show that changes every day. Keeps abreast of the times. Always up to date—ever in step with the mode, or a little ahead—turning the spotlight for you on the things that are new, smart, stylish, convenient—desirable.

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Make it a habit to follow the advertisements. Every day there's a new edition of The Passing Show!

THE HOME FORUM

Under the Big Tent

DOWN in the meadow by the river a vast brownish-yellow mushroom has sprung up during the night, with smaller mushrooms of the same hue clustered about it. They bulge against the elm trees there and shut from view a whole reach of the winding river, so that the landscape in that quarter is suddenly strange to our eyes. Looking down from the streets of the city we can see a host of men working busily among them, pulling at ropes, hauling at halters, pitching hay.

All morning long our streets are crowded and strange with wagons, caravans, camels, elephants, giraffes, Fiji Islanders, and cowboys proceeding from the station to the tents. Wonder and magic have come to town, music and gold lace, distance and mystery. What wonder that every step seems lighter and every face looks brighter. The circus has come!

Through the main street, before noon, the grand parade streams glittering by. First the calliope, almost intolerably shrill, then fifers, and then the queen in her chariot, wondrously bedizened and swaying indolently to the heave and roll like a ship at sea. Then come the dashing riders and the gorgeous riders, the riders on camels and elephants, and the clownish riders on donkeys and goats. There are hundreds of horses, black and gray, white and bay, roan and piebald. Also there are monkeys—a jungleful.

By the time noon strikes from the town hall every avenue is thronged and the tented district by the river reminds one of Milton's Pandemonium just before the great assize. Ten thousand persons of all ages, in all garbs and in all manner of conveyances, are moving one way and with a single thought. The great tent is a magnet, and we are helpless dust-filings. From thirty and forty miles in the country people come, leaving the hay in the fields and the cows to eat the apples. So they should do, for the ends of the earth have been folded together and meet just here in our river meadow for a day and a night. Here are beauty and daring and skill swept together from all the world. Shall I too go to the circus? What, I, at my years, having seen it all so many times before? Most certainly.

And I muse and ponder a good deal as I walk with the crowd, overhearing a snatch of talk here and there, at the futile efforts of most of the parents to look and speak as though they were merely "going along to give the children a good time." Why do they think it necessary to maintain this obvious fiction? I remember that parents used to talk in just that stodgy way when I was a boy and that I used to feel sorry for them. I do not feel sorry any more, because I have seen through their make-believe and suspect, at least, that they are having as good a time as anyone. And as for myself, I hope that there is some child in this huge crowd who is enjoying the circus more than I am, but I doubt it. I doubt it shrewdly.

For a man can see vastly more than any child can in such an event as this. Things that a boy of ten would take as matters of course are wonderful to him. This crowd itself, which would be to the boy only an impediment to rapid progress, is full of interest. The huge and intricate business of managing a circus, of arranging for its transport, and of conducting its advertisement, is something that no child can vaguely comprehend. Feats of jugglers and equilibrists are not less amazing, but more so to the man who understands their difficulty and realizes something of the long years of patient practice and devotion that have made them possible. The grown man realizes, too, or should do so, that the circus represents a form of art, and one with a long and fascinating history. His greatest advantage over the child, however, is that the present experience is enriched by memories. He enjoys the circus more as a man precisely because he knew and loved it as a boy. All things considered, therefore, I envy no youngster of all these hundreds.

And now we have jostled and surged past the side show, the ticket seller and the ticket taker, the peanut man and the taffy maker, and we are under the great stretch of canvas. Very much larger it is than the tents I used to know, although it seems to me far smaller than they did. I am sure that it must be larger because this is still the Greatest Show on Earth (what circus was ever anything else?), and the earth has grown enormously since I first trod sawdust, forcing the show to grow with it. We used to have only three rings, and were content with three, but here there are six. We used to have four elephants. Here are twenty. And today, moreover, I can easily afford a "reserved seat," whereas long ago it was bliss enough to be allowed to creep under the tent-flap when the performance was nearly over as a reward for holding a horse two hours in the blaze of the sun.

After a long wait, during which I become well acquainted with all the wiles of the man who is trying to sell me a bottle of "pop"—formerly I should have been unable to afford it, and now I would not have it at any price—there is a fanfare of gallant trumpets, and riders begin to file into the great outer ring, two by two, riding on splendid horses superbly caparisoned. Twenty—fifty—eighty—a hundred at least are now before us, pacing slow, and it is veritably as though they came direct from where the "gorgeous East . . . showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold." They quicken pace with the changing music from a walk to a trot, to a lope, a canter, a gallop. Ah, beautiful, swiftly moving things! What pride and pomp they have! What grace and speed and glitter! How it may be with the boy at my side I cannot guess, but I know that my breath catches with delight to see them flashing by, easily as the falling rain and fiercely as lightning. More than once before I have seen that swift circling of gorgeous riders, but if I should see it a thousand times I know that it would still stir me like great music and that my heart would still beat loud to the thundering hooves.

Now comes a kaleidoscopic change, the first of many. All the riders have gone and elephants have taken their place—ponderous and gentle elephants, so kindly submissive to man, with little eyes brimful of speculation, that seem to know unutterable things. For an elephant is intelligent by nature, and when there is added to his native gifts all the experience to be gained in constant and almost world-wide travel, he becomes wise indeed. Probably no one is wiser than a venerable circus elephant, and certainly no one is more nobly acquiescent and forbearing. I am glad to think that he has, on the whole, a good time of it.

The sea lions certainly and obviously have a good time, as such masterly performers deserve to do. I have seen sea lions lying shiftless and inert on California beaches, uneducated and untraveled above the waves, and they have seemed to me about on the intellectual level of the jelly-fish. This was a mistake. For it appears that if you give a sea lion a rubber ball, meanwhile holding out to him some hope of a reward, he will perform with that ball quite incredible feats of bouncing and balancing. For example, he will walk up a ladder while keeping the ball in constant motion up and down, catching it exactly at each rebound on the tip of his nose. No human being would even attempt such a performance. Nothing other than the circus could have brought out the sea lion's unused talents and reveal him worthily to the world. And how happy he is at this vindication of himself! How he dances and slaps the floor with his flippers after each successful performance! And I enjoy his triumph with him, applauding with hands and feet and walking stick. (But the small boy beside me does not applaud at all. He has never seen the sea lions of Catalina Island, and so it is not remarkable to him that these creatures before him should do such things.—

After the sea lions come the ground and lofty tumblers, a thoroughly wonderful lot of exceedingly muscular ladies and gentlemen who perform with ease the things I imagine doing when I am half asleep—and then laugh at myself for imagining. A trapeze is slung high up—oh, very high!—and other ladies and gentlemen, still more muscular, swing to and fro, twirl and soar here and there without the slightest visible means of support, or else make headlong dives into the net below. I watch them with exactly the same humble and thankful delight that I feel in listening to Paderewski or Kreisler. Artists they are, and of no mean order, doing immensely difficult things with graceful ease and with a beauty of motion that no one can mistake. And behind them come the clowns, aping and burlesquing their feats, turning all to ridicule. I ask myself why it is that in all the thousands of years in which there have been such shows as this the clown has always followed the supreme performer like his shadow. Surely there is some deep meaning in this, something worth finding out about human nature. (But the small boy at my side asks no such question. He is staring at a zebra and munching peanuts.)

O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year....$9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months...$4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico. 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: Place de la Fusterie 9.
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NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Avenue, New York City
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago
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EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Desert Would Awake

(Reply to "Wake Not" in The Home Forum)

Nay! I would awake;
The voice of living things I hear,
Living songs of fruitful lands—
Rejoicings soft and clear.

Strange times have come:
Across the leagues with scent of sea
Orange blooms' exotic breath
In fragrance comes to me.

Dreams fetter hope—
Vain beauty bears no vital gift;
Willingly their hidden store
My laden arms would lift.

Refreshment sweet
And rest were mine in happy yield;
Burning sand I would exchange
For bright, green growing field.

Quiescent charm
And silent deeps have held me fast:
Grant me now my portion all,
Dear friend of mine, at last.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

Collecting a Library

"Well," inquired my friend at length—we had been for several hours looking over his books—"what do you think of my library?"

"Of course," I replied, "you have not, properly speaking, a library at all." My friend looked up at me with quizzical surprise. "Though," I added, "I think, as my comments have indicated, that you have many interesting books." . . .

"The first thing essential to a work of art, like a library, is restraint. Your conglomeration of books would much more nearly approach being a library if you discarded about one-third of them: those that you have come by incidentally, or own simply perfunctorily. To possess the dignity and distinction entitling it to the name, a library must be composed of the significant. With calm and tutored reserve," I said, "buy two genuine books every year rather than dissipate upon every gim-crack that catches the eye. Have the book upon a subject instead of a clutter of different ones. Do not, to take an elementary instance, have a dozen little books about Rembrandt, have 'Michel,' at least first; afterwards perhaps you can judiciously supplement 'Michel.' And have the editions. It is very careless of you to have this Luce 'John Synge': it is not good breeding; you should have the Maunsel edition. If you can not get the right thing at once, wait. Nothing is so good for the character of a library as waiting. By waiting, so much truck is eliminated; you discover after a time that you do not want what you wanted. You save yourself the trouble of correcting mistakes. I know the owner of an excellent library who devoted his attention in the matter for the last couple of years almost entirely to seeking how he could improve his library by what he could take away.

"Nothing more brilliant could be said of a library than Mr. Whistler's dictum about a picture: that at any stage of its growth it should be finished as far as it has gone."—ROBERT CORTES HOLLIDAY, in "Broome Street Straws."

The Roebuck's Refuge

Towards evening of a waning day, that had dawned and passed clear and solemn, he was going through the range of low hills beyond the river, on his way to the hut, hurrying, for the twilight was brief and no moon could be expected before midnight. His own tracks followed after him on the snow; they stretched away, little blue holes, behind him, and again far in front of him, like a necklace of pearls. At times another pearl necklace, finer and more easily made, crossed his path; he recognized here and there the tracks of a deer or those of a fox, brushed lightly away by its swinging tail; none of them was very distinct, however, for the snow was too dry and powdery.

One of the white cones of snow on the slope towards the southwest revealed, beneath the glistening burden that bore down the branches of the pine and all but bound them to the ground, an aperture about the size of a man's head, and from this round opening a little cloud of fine, scarcely visible vapor steamed up endlessly into the sky, which was still bright. The delicate little cloud, that came and went like breath, was the only living, moving thing in the cold, barren winter world. Mario halted.

Under the pine branches in its greenish, dusky, cavelike shelter, beneath the snow-laden boughs, a large forest creature was breathing; he saw its brown, antlered head, its black muzzle and its great eyes. It must occupy almost all the space in there; Mario calculated its size; he knew those places of refuge where the dark-green pine-needles stroked one's back and the well-dried tufts of hay, mingling with the once-swaying dry needles, covered the ground around the tree-trunk. The shimmering, faintly translucent roof of snow closed overhead without a rift, joined firmly with the earth, and preserved its warmth which mingled with the warmth of the creature seeking shelter there. . . .

A reddish beam of light from the evening sun strayed by invisible degrees over the mantle of snow, dyed it in glowing colors, like gleaming transparent glass, and gradually reached the edge of the aperture. Mario stood as if spellbound. The breath of the earth and of the deer mingled, flickering like some golden incense of thanks. For a moment those eyes drank the golden flood into their pure, still depths of brown and, at the edge of the opening its tongue licked the snow cautiously and curiously as if to discover whether, in the glow, it had not become something changed and different. Then the antlered forehead of the roebuck gently flaked off little pieces from the crust of the snow; they crumbled noiselessly down, streaked small furrows on the slope of the hill around the pine, sinking in shadow into the snow. The little streaks and pits that were made, filled as if by heavenly magic with a deep blue tint, deeper than the sky in summer, and as pure as light.—WALDEMAR BONSAELS, in "The Adventures of Mario." Translated by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS.

Reproduced with the Artist's Permission

"En Camargue." After a Colored Woodcut by Hermann-Paul

THIS was a rollicking print. Not only was there a wind slanting the horse's tail and the girl's hair, but the dancing pine branches were green and there were blue boats of open spaces charging through snowy seas of clouds. We are on an island where sea breezes off the Mediterranean scamper on many a sunny day. The color print is known as "En Camargue," and is by Hermann-Paul, a Frenchman. It was shown in Paris at an exhibition held by the Société de la Gravure sur Bois Originale.

Camargue is an island of triangular form. The Rhône River branches and two arms pass down their individual courses to the sea. Between them are many broad acres of land—the "Ile de la Camargue." Here M. Hermann-Paul sketched and from here he took away many happy color ideas. Another print of his showing a village street was worked out in pinks and grays, but this well constructed one in gay modern manner was in blues and greens.

Sketched From Nature

In yonder cot, along whose moulder-
ing walls
In many a fold the mantling woodbine
falls,
The village matron kept her little
school,
Gentle of heart, yet knowing well to
rule;
Staid was the dame, and modest was
her mien;
Her garb was coarse, yet whole, and
nicely clean;
Her neatly bordered cap, as lily fair,
Beneath her chin was pinned with
decent care;
And pendent ruffles, of the whitest
lawn,
Of ancient make, her elbows did
adorn. . . .

Here first I entered, though with
toil and pain,
The low vestibule of learning's fane;
Entered with pain, yet soon I found
the way,
Though sometimes toilsome, many a
sweet display.
Much did I grieve on that ill-fated
morn
When I was first to school reluctant
borne;
Severe I thought the dame, though oft
she tried
To soothe my swelling spirits when I
sighed;

But soon inured to alphabetic toils,
Alert I met the dame with jocund
smiles;
First at the form, my task for ever
true,
A little favourite rapidly I grew:
And oft she stroked my head with
fond delight,
Held me a pattern to the dunce's
sight;
And as she gave my diligence its
praise,
Talked of the honours of my future
days.

—KIRKE WHITE. "Poems."

The North Carolina Carnival

The early flowers are only the prelude in the floral drama that reaches its climax when the mountain laurel, the flame-colored azaleas, and the rhododendrons come upon the scene. Their appearance converts the earth into a spectacle difficult to imagine, and although the outburst is so prodigious, there is no hurry, it is sustained, hanging suspended as it were in almost equal intensity for a month or more. It takes place in the lower mountains in May, in the higher ones, in June and July. . . .

This first sight of flame-colored azaleas can never be forgotten. You come suddenly upon great clusters of flowers that blaze forth in a splendor that quickens the pulse. It seems incredible that anything could come to such perfection of beauty in the rude environment of the mountain-side, where so many plants struggle together for life. . . .

Each bush has its own colors. Before you stands one whose blossoms are the color of flames, beyond it is a bush clad in crimson bloom, and there behind the bright-green leaves of young trees one sees a blaze of scarlet. Orange-yellow shading to pale flame glows on the edge of the hollow; a regal bush blossoming with the gold of ripe lemons stands a little apart; as you look up the near hillside, your eye is caught by wonderful bronze tints, by shades of pink, and elusive pale-rose tints. In this arras of exquisitely blended colors, soft shadows lying on the petals, yet more mingle their hues together.

You feel as if something important had happened as you turn away from this your first view of the flame-colored azaleas in their native soil. You have a sense of possession and gratitude to the generosity that thus presents to you, not a laboriously cultivated plant in a pot, or even a great bed in a country garden, but a mountain-side of incomparable flowers as free as the air. . . .

To see the perfect fire of the azaleas you must come to their mountains. They may be found from southern New York to Georgia, but only in the high parts of the Southern mountains do they attain perfection. Although the azaleas are so widespread as a family, why is it that this species with fire in its veins lives only here and in the Far East? The Himalaya Mountains, like the mountains of Carolina, have their slopes adorned with these tremendously glowing flowers that gave to the gardens of Europe their choicest azaleas long before these of the New World were known. . . .

Thus for a season the earth is transfigured, the mountains on all sides are burning with flames that do not destroy. The spectacle is on a grand scale; one can wander over thousands of square miles encompassed by flowers; beyond the limits of North Carolina these unconsuming flames have spread over hundreds of miles of the ridges and spurs of the Southern Appalachians. . . .

For the flame-colored azaleas, marvelous as they are, form but a part of the flood of bloom that rolls over the mountains. About the time they appear, the fair and restful Kalmia latifolia, or mountain laurel, begins to open. The mountains here are green with kalmia—or laurel, as one prefers to call it—as the hills of the North are green with grass. When the forest is burned over, the mountain laurel rushes in and competes with young pine trees for the soil. It grows in impenetrable jungles in the ravines and along the water-courses. Where grown in the open and safe from fire, it attains great size, there being laurel trees about Highlands and elsewhere as large as ordinary apple trees. Generally, however, it appears as bushes from three to fifteen feet high that, annually covering themselves with bloom, light up the mountains from end to end. . . .

The mountain-laurel and the flame-colored azaleas, though both so abundant, do not interfere with each other. There is room on the vast surface of the mountains for both. And while a zone of flowering azaleas belts the mountains, just below it or interrupting it or claiming intruding ravines is the tremendous calm sea of the blossoming laurel.

As though the marvelous outbreak of the azaleas and laurel were not enough to express the joy of life animating the earth, the rhododendrons open their regal buds. . . .

The color of these flowers varies a good deal, all the way from rich purple-red to a clear, sweet rose-color. Some people condemn the flowers as "magenta," seeing only that among all the colors they assume. But there are occasions when even this despised color can ravish the senses. Up near the top of the Grandfather Mountain, for instance, one should see the purple rose-bay against the blue-gray rocks in the quivering blue atmosphere of a summer day to find out how glorious a thing a magenta flower in its right setting can be.—MARGARET W. MORLEY, in "The Carolina Mountains."

The Unused Piano

My piano I do not count as a piece of furniture, because a piano never should be so regarded. If I could but destroy the popular belief that a piano is essential, just because it marks social advancement, I should feel as if I had accomplished a nation-wide service. . . .

An unused piano is a decorative vulgarity! Ours is an upright, as plain as plain can be, the merest hint of a carved capital at the top of the legs, and is finished in mahogany, of course, to go with the rest of the room. I have no doubt that a mellow eighteenth-century scrutoire, restrained in line and blooming with all the patina that worthy age gives, would better become my wall; but I am forgiving the piano because the Littlest Daughter is beginning to play. In fancy, I can see the years going by, and O—and I growing older and sitting there in the rosy dusk, listening, listening to melodies we love: Grieg and Chopin, and, because we are romantic, old Jacobite airs. Candlelight, candlelight and shadows, and that Brahms Intermezzo in B Flat! Can anything in the world be lovelier?—ALICE VAN LEER CARRICK, in "The Next-to-Nothing House."

"An advocate with the Father"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS not unusual for one to find that at times he has need to engage the services of an interpreter, a lawyer, or some other agent, qualified to give him help or advice in the adjustment of his affairs or to justify him before the law. Such being the case, one can understand the serious situation which presented itself to the Hebrew people when they came under the dominion of Rome, for they were obliged to transact all their legal affairs after the manner of the Romans. As they were unfamiliar with Roman laws and judiciary forms, it was necessary for them, in pleading a case before the Roman magistrates, to have a Roman lawyer, or advocate, who was familiar with the Greek and Latin languages. The Greek word for advocate, *paraclete*, meant "summoned, or called to one's aid," and referred to one who pleads the cause of another before a judge. It was in this sense that the word was used by the Apostle John, who, in his first epistle, writes, "And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."

In his use here of the word "sin," John probably had in view the failings and mistakes of mortals due to ignorance, inadvertence, or want of spiritual courage and strength; but he adds that this "advocate," through his own righteousness, will also conciliate or propitiate for the "sins of the whole world." It is impossible, then, for one to find himself in any situation where he may not summon to his aid this great and compassionate advocate. In silent prayer one may spread out his case, acknowledge his sins and failures, deny his secret sorrows and his limitations, and receive the counsel and comfort he needs, in order to be justified before God.

One should strive, then, to understand the eternal Christ, Truth, which Jesus so divinely manifested that he was at-one with the Father. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 583), Mrs. Eddy defines "Christ" as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." The word "comes" indicates continuity of appearing, the carrying on of a great purpose. The Christ, Truth, continuously "comes" and manifests God to mankind in such a manner as men are able to understand; and this understanding, as revealed in divine Science, is the perpetual coming of Christ, "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."

When "incarnate error," or personified evil, is shown to be of the "flesh," and not of man made in God's image and likeness, it begins to lose its seeming reality in human consciousness, and its false, material evidences gradually disappear. The sum total of error being the belief of life, substance, and intelligence in matter, every evidence of this lie of material sense must finally be destroyed through the understanding of the Christ, the "advocate with the Father," bearing witness that "now are we the sons of God." This recognition of man's sonship with the Father brings to one the gradual realization of individual at-one-ment with God, infinite Mind; and this takes away the mortal sense of sin, with its false pretenses and supposititious claims to power.

From their intimate association with the Master, the apostles could recall the strong appeals by which he sought to acquaint men with the Father. They had seen his many healings, his dominion over the flesh and all its evil propensities, his power over erroneous elemental conditions, and his mastery of death and the grave; and they had come to rely upon him as their advocate and helper under all circumstances. In parting with his disciples, Jesus promised to send to the world a Comforter and guide. This Comforter, "the Spirit of truth," Jesus said, should "testify" of him, and should come from the Father. "This Comforter," writes Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 55), "I understand to be Divine Science." Through its healing works, Christian Science testifies of the divine Principle by which Jesus healed the sick, raised the dead, and destroyed "incarnate error," for it has proved divine Principle to be demonstrable in human affairs.

Jesus also said of this "Spirit of truth," "Ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you." Through spiritual understanding one may realize the presence of the Comforter at all times, and one should not wait to seek this help until a sense of sickness or trouble seems to overwhelm his thought. How precious to go about one's daily work in the joyousness of health and strength, knowing that this divine counselor and guide is ever at one's side to prompt right endeavor, to adjust human relationships, and to awaken an appreciation of spiritual values! In the words of Thomas Toke Lynch, one desires prayerfully to sing:

"Gracious spirit, dwell with me;
I myself would gracious be,
And, with words that help and heal,
Would Thy life in mine reveal;
And with actions bold and meek
Christ's own gracious spirit speak."

How the Vicar Was Introduced

There are an hundred faults in this thing, and an hundred things might be said to prove them beauties. But it is needless. A book may be amusing with numerous errors, or it may be very dull without a single absurdity. The hero of this piece unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth; he is a priest, an husbandman, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey; as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, whom can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside; such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation; and such as have been taught to deride religion will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity.—From The Advertisement to "The Vicar of Wakefield," by OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

Paganini's Virtuosity

We incline today to underrate the cultural significance of virtuosity because we know it only as a reproductive activity. True virtuosity, however, as represented by Paganini and Liszt, . . . expresses itself in improvisation, where all effects are concentrated upon the moment of performance, to which end all the charms of instrumental tone are exploited. It was in these fanciful revelations that the fascination of virtuoso playing, its magic effect upon the listeners, lay. Technical dexterity was a secondary matter and was first intentionally practiced when the virtuoso no longer improvised but exhibited his skill in some given composition. If a violinist plays the Paginini Caprices today, that is in itself an accomplishment, for they are among the most difficult compositions in violin literature. But even the most perfect reproduction is not to be compared with Paganini's own playing of them. The remarkable thing was not that Paganini could play these pieces but that he was the first to make such pieces possible. The extraordinary effect, the ecstatic transports that gripped people when they heard him play, were caused by his revealing of possibilities in the instrument which had never been dreamed of. Paganini's violin gave voice to the spirit of romanticism itself, individual, subjective, displaying all the dynamic forces of the music, all the expressive nuances of singing tone, all the characteristic color of the instrument.—PAUL BEKKER, in "The Story of Music."

Sweet Sounds

Around, around, flew each sweet
sound,
Then darted to the Sun;
Slowly the sounds came back again,
Now mixed, now one by one.
Sometimes a-dropping from the sky,
I heard the lavrock sing;
Sometimes all little birds that are,
How they seem'd to fill the sea and
air
With their sweet jargoning.

And now 'twas like all instruments,
Now like a lonely flute;
And now it is an angel's song
That makes the heavens be mute.
It ceased; yet still the sails made on
A pleasant noise till noon,
A noise like of a hidden brook
In the leafy month of June,
That to the sleepy woods all night
Singeth a quiet tune.

—COLERIDGE, in "The Ancient Mariner."

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By

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IRREGULARITY DEVELOPS IN STOCK PRICES

Bears and Bulls Gain Alternate Advantage—Closing Is Easy

NEW YORK (AP)—Bull forces gave the stock market a rest today, but offered sufficient support to hold leading shares at concessions of a point or two from yesterday's final levels, and to discourage any very ambitious bearish activity.

On the whole, the list was inclined to ease, with a few shares losing 3 to 6 points or more. Price trends changed frequently in extremely dull trading, there were fairly substantial dips at times, followed by moderate rallies. Trading was in such small volume that the ticker tape was stationary much of the time.

The General Motors earnings statement, showing net of $1.34 a share for the first half, as compared with $2.01 in the like period last year, was generally regarded with satisfaction. The substantial improvement in the company's cash position since the first of the year was also gratifying, and the stock was firmly supported by its market sponsors.

Wall Street is now waiting rather impatiently for U. S. Steel's earnings statement, due next Tuesday. Dow, Jones & Co. estimated the company's second quarter earnings at $3 a share. While this will only aggregate about half the first six months' income of 1929, it comes close to the full year's dividend requirement of $7 a share, and exceeds the results of the like period of either 1928 or 1927.

Much Irregularity

The results of major corporations so far reporting for the first half have been gratifying, but many of the smaller corporations have not done so well. Fallonsbee Brothers cut its annual dividend rate from $3 to $2, the first steel company to reduce its regular disbursements this year.

Among the day's none-too-pleasing news was announcement of a 10 per cent wage reduction by National Cash Register and extension of Ford Motor's shutdown for another week. No explanation of the further shutdown was available.

Such stocks as American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Westinghouse Electric, Standard Oil of New Jersey and Radio-Keith sagged a point or so at times, but were quickly supported. Radio, General Electric and General Motors were active features, but moved narrowly.

American Can sold a little higher at times. Allied Chemical, Safeway Stores, Chesapeake & Ohio, Western Union and Columbian Carbon sold off as much as 3 to 6. International Cement was a strong spot, rising more than 3, and National Dairy, American Power & Light and Coca-Cola were firm.

Credit remained easy, with call loans officially at 2 per cent, but as low as 1¼ per cent in the outside market.

Easier tendencies prevailed into the late trading when some of the leaders, including U. S. Steel and American Telephone, off about 1½ each, touched their lowest prices of the day. U. S. Industrial Alcohol was weak, dropping 8 points, while J. I. Case lost nearly as much.

Pool operations for the advance were resumed in a few stocks, including Atlantic Refining, Coca-Cola, American Power & Light, Underwood-Elliott-Fisher and American Chain, up a couple of points each. The close was easy. Sales approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Bonds Are Quiet

NEW YORK (AP)—A firm trend was maintained by the listed bond market in quiet trading today. The market was featureless, but the upward movement of high-grade railroad and utility issues continued.

Approximately $10,000,000 in new financing was offered today. In bond circles, it is expected that the Pacific Gas & Electric Company $50,000,000 issue will be offered next week, and the prospect develops that utility companies will take advantage of the strong position of the market to float a large volume of loans during the next few months. A $20,000,000 issue of the Hudson Bay Power Company is another large piece of financing expected soon.

Prime railroad and foreign bonds provided most of the activity. "Big Four" 4½'s, Great Northern 7's, New York Central 5's, Pennsylvania 5's, "Nickel Plate" 4½'s were marked upward. French issues were extensively accumulated in the foreign list.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

NEW YORK (AP)—Construction contracts awarded in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains during the week from July 12 through July 18 amounted to $87,402,400, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. The figure brought the July total to that date to $215,509,600 and the daily average at $14,354,000 per business day, as compared with a daily rate of $25,093,700 for July last year. New construction undertaken in this territory since the first of the year totaled $2,853,322,903, as compared with $3,417,507,500 for the corresponding period ended July 19, 1929.

AMERICAN ICE EARNINGS

June earnings of the American Ice Company of $914,382 after interest, but before taxes and depreciation, not only exceeded earlier estimates but bettered by $7583 the record showing of June, 1929. Net for the first half of 1930 of $1,968,454, before depreciation and taxes, compared with the 1929 showing of $2,107,928. It was, however, substantially in excess of the $1,607,581 shown for the first half of 1928 and $1,269,875 for the same period of 1927.

GENERAL OUTDOOR ADVERTISING

General Outdoor Advertising Company, Inc., net for the quarter ended June 30 was $501,688 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., contrasting with a net loss of $499,004 in the preceding quarter and net profit of $806,975 in the June quarter of 1929. For the six months ended June 30 net was $2684 after above charges, compared with $762,514 in the first half of 1929.

LILY-TULIP CUP CORPORATION

Lily-Tulip Cup Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net profits of $439,105 after charges and taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.34 a share on the 183,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $356,661, or $1.89 a share, in the first half of 1929.

INTERNATIONAL SALT GAIN

International Salt Company reports for the six months ended June 30 profit of $322,901 after charges and bond sinking fund, but before federal taxes, compared with $231,298 in the first half of 1929.

U. S. LEATHER PROFIT

United States Leather ended the June quarter with net profit of $19,858, contrasted with net loss of $1,125,765 in the corresponding 1929 period.

CONGOLEUM NAIRN, INC.

Congoleum Nairn, Inc., for the six months ended June 30 reports net income of $705,857 after taxes and charges, compared with $950,211 in the first half of 1929.

TEXAS ELECTRIC SERVICE

Offering is expected soon of $30,000,000 Texas Electric Service Company first and refunding 5 per cent bonds due in 1960.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 24	Last July 23
42⅛	22	..	Abitibi	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	..
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	2300	27⅝	27½	27⅜	27½
92	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	10	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
32	23	2	Adams Mill	400	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	27
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	400	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	25
1⅝	⅝	..	Ahumada	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	6200	118	115⅛	115¼	117
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	2300	22⅝	22⅛	22½	..
107½	87	5½	Alle pf ww xxx	100	96	96	96	..
99¾	89	5½	Allegh pf ww x6	100	92½	92½	92½	95¾
343	232	6§	AAllied Chem	700	270	268	268	274
68	48⅛	3	*Allis-Chal	400	57¼	56¾	57	58
42¼	24	3	AL Port Cem	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25
31½	18	2	Amerada	500	24½	24	24½	24¼
10⅜	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	1400	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	7⅜
39	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	3200	36¾	34½	34⅝	35¾
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	400	80	80	80	79½
66	61	3	Am Bk N pf	200	62⅛	62	62	42½
12	5½	..	Am Beet S	200	5½	5½	5½	..
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	100	31½	31½	31½	..
54⅝	41¾	2.40	Am Brake	400	43	43	43	43
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	3900	19⅝	18⅜	19	19¾
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	10	80	77½	77½	77⅜
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	26400	132⅜	129¼	130	131
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	200	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	48⅞
118	93	2	Am Car pf	400	99½	98	98	..
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	400	60¼	58	60	58
51¼	36⅝	2	Am Chicle	100	46	46	46	46¼
33	9¼	..	Am2Com Alc	300	13¾	13	13	13
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	600	34¾	39½	39½	..
103¾	56¼	..	Am Hawaii	200	16	16	16	..
87⅞	78¾	6	Am Ice pf	100	83	83	83	..
55⅝	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	1000	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	35¾
35	22½	..	Am Lt Fr pf	30	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	23½
118	90	7	Am Loco pf	400	95	94	95	..
14½	9	..	Am Mach&MS	100	10½	10½	10½	10
51½	30⅛	3	Am Metals	400	33½	33¼	33¼	33⅜
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	40	69¼	69¼	69¼	70½
119⅜	72¾	1§	Am Pw&Lt	6400	90	87	89	87¾
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	100	102	102	102	102¼
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	1000	26⅝	26	26¼	26½
143	126¾	..	Am Radiat pf	50	145	145	145	..
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	200	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20½
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	700	57½	56½	57¼	57½
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	61½	61½	61½	61½
54½	46⅞	5	Am Ship Bld	120	50	49	50	48⅝
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	2300	66⅝	66	66	66⅜
22½	6⅜	..	Am Colvents	400	10⅛	9¼	9¼	10¼
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	200	39⅛	39	39⅛	39¼
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	100	53	53	53	..
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	100	107	107	107	..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	12900	218	215¼	215⅜	217⅝
22⅝	16	..	Am T&T rts	25400	19	18½	18½	18⅞
114⅜	106	7	Am Type pf	10	114¾	114¾	114¾	..
124⅞	78⅛	1§	Am Wat Wks	3000	95	92⅜	93	94
106½	99½	6	Am Wat W 6	100	105	105	105	104½
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	200	29	29	29	29¾
44¾	29½	3	Am Writ pf	100	38½	38½	38½	38
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	2100	11	10	10½	10
79⅝	50	6	Am Zinc pf	100	65	65	65	65
81½	44½	2	Anaconda	6800	50⅛	49¾	49⅞	50⅜
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	42	41⅜	41⅜	42¾
115⅛	102	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
8⅜	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	600	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
42⅜	23⅜	..	Arm Ill B	500	27⅝	23¾	27⅝	23¾
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	100	59¼	59¼	59¼	59
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Apparl	400	35½	35	35	35
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	35	34½	34½	35¼
51	32½	2	Asso Oil	40	41&	40	40	..
242½	194	10	Atchison	400	223½	223½	223½	224
108	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	400	104½	104½	104½	104⅝
51⅞	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	19700	39¾	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	30	103½	103½	103½	..
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	200	28	27¾	28	28
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	2300	128	122½	126	127¼
7	3⅜	5¼	Austin N	200	4	4	4	..
30	19	..	Austin N 8	100	21	21	21	..
73	37	3	Auto Strop A	400	73½	70⅜	73¼	72
97⅛	43¼	..	Aviation	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	900	24	23	24	24
116	104⅛	7	Baldwin pf	10	106½	106½	106½	106½
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	400	106¾	106⅛	106½	107
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	500	24½	23¾	23¾	24
92	67½	4	Beatrice	1400	84⅝	83⅞	84⅜	84
70⅛	49¾	..	Beechnut	100	56	56	56	56
57⅜	27⅜	2	Bendix	700	33¼	33	33¼	33
56¼	31⅛	2	Bets & Co	200	47⅜	47½	47	47
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	2200	83⅛	82½	82½	83
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	128½	127½	127½	..
69	28¼	3§	Bohn Alum	900	36	35¼	35¼	35⅞
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	2400	80¾	78¾	78¾	80½
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	1700	30¼	30	30	30
25¾	12½	..	Briggs	2900	24¾	23¾	24¼	24½
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	800	17½	16⅜	17	16⅜
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	100	66⅞	66⅛	66⅞	67⅜
30⅜	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	100	16	16	16	..
33⅜	5⅜	..	Bruns Trm	600	10⅛	10	10	10
16⅜	7⅜	1	Budd Mfg	700	9½	9¼	9¼	10
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	300	11⅜	11½	11½	12
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	1800	37¾	36½	37¼	38
51⅞	29¼	1§	Burroughs	100	34⅝	33¾	33¾	35
48½	29⅛	2½	Bush Term	100	34	34	34	..
110	99	7	Bush T deb	10	102	102	102	102
5⅛	2	2	Butte & Sup	300	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	1600	77¾	75½	76	77¼

—C—

2⅛	1	..	Callahan	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
33⅜	13	1½	Calu & Hecla	400	15½	15¼	15½	15½
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	1200	68	67	67	68
60	56	3	Can South	20	60	60	60	..
229¾	184⅜	10	Can Pac	100	188	188	188	188½
52¼	45⅜	..	Can Pac Nw	100	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47¼
92	88	4	Caro C&O	40	91	91	91	..
362¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	6800	197	188½	189½	195½
79¾	54	3	Caterpillar	100	63½	62½	63½	65¼
75	59	6½	Cav-Dobs pf	30	60	60	60	..
60	9	..	Celotex	2000	16	15¾	15⅞	15¾
67⅞	20½	4.20	Cerro de P	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	51¼
267⅜	171	10	Ches Cerro de P	400	27½	26⅞	26⅞	27½
241¾	81½	..	Chi Cerro de P	1300	190¾	188	188	191
174¾	81½	..	Chi Gt West	1400	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅞
52⅜	27⅛	1¢	Chi Gt W pf	1200	41⅜	40	40	41⅜
26⅝	12½	..	Chi M&SP	400	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	16⅛
46¼	29½	..	Chi M&SP pf	100	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅜
89⅞	66	5	Chi & NW	200	75¼	75⅛	75⅛	75¼
77	51¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½
125⅛	95	..	Chi Rl	100	105	105	105	105
32½	20	..	Chick Cot O	100	20	20	20	20
67⅝	49½	2.40	Childs	1300	54⅜	53¼	53¼	53¼
43	24	3	Chrysler	8600	31⅞	30⅜	30½	31⅝
98¾	83	6§	City Ice pf	50	85	85	85	85
13¼	5⅝	1½	City Stores	400	7¼	7	7⅛	7⅞
44½	30¼	3	Clark Equip	100	30	30	30	..
20⅝	12¼	..	Col Bea Oil	100	15	15	15	14½
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	400	179⅞	178	179⅞	178
64⅞	50	2½	Col Pam	400	57⅜	57¼	57½	57½
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins&A	800	23⅜	23	23	23½
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	900	50½	49½	49½	50⅜
86	65	3	Colo South	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	..
80	68¾	4	Colo So 1pf	10	75	75	75	..
75	60	4	Colo So 2pf	30	65	65	65	67
87	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	5900	65½	63⅛	63⅛	65¼
51¼	30	..	Colum Theatres	400	35½	34½	34⅞	35¼
19⅜	11⅛	..	Gen Ry S pf	100	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
100	83	6	Gen Realty pt ww	200	87	87	87	87
90	65¼	4§	Gen Refrac	3000	78¾	76	77½	78¼
106½	58	5§	Gillette	5500	80½	78½	79	79½
20⅞	10⅝	..	Gimbel Br	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
38	15⅛	2§	Glidden	200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17¾
105⅛	91	7	Glidden ppf	10	95	95	95	..
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9¾
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	2500	41⅞	40¾	40⅞	41¾
58½	22½	4	Goodrich	1300	28½	27½	27½	28¼
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	400	65½	65	65	67⅞
102¼	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	500	95	95	95	95
15⅝	6	..	Gould Cp A	100	7½	7½	7½	..
13⅜	5¾	..	Graham-P	300	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
59⅞	18	3	Granby	300	23	22½	22½	24
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	200	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	15½
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	2000	33½	32⅝	33¼	33½
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	1300	82⅜	81½	81½	82½
25⅜	18	2.75	Grt Nor Ore	500	21¾	21½	21½	21½
34½	19¾	1.40	Grt W Sug	1000	20	19⅝	19¾	20

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 24	Last July 23
120	110⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	30	115	114¾	115	..
28	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	4400	15	14½	14½	15
27	20	..	Guan Sug pf	30	20	20	20	..
46½	28¼	..	Gulf Mobile	200	32	32	32	32
98¼	90	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	93	93	93	100
100	98½	7	Gulf Stl 1 pf	10	100	100	100	100

—H—

34½	26	1½	Hack Wt	20	33	32⅝	32⅝	32⅞
23¼	12⅝	..	Hahn Dpt St	2300	17⅝	17	17¼	17¼
86½	71⅞	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	82¼	82¼	82¼	..
31⅜	21	2	Hall Print	100	23	23	23	23
98	85	7	Hanna 1pf	20	91	91	91	..
72¼	50	2	Harbison	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	53¾
110	110	6	Harbison pf	100	110	110	110	..
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	1700	14¾	14	14¼	14¾
17¾	5⅜	..	Hayes Body	800	8⅞	8	8	9¼
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	97	97	97	97
108¾	83½	5	Hershey pf	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
29	9⅞	2	Houdaille B	800	11½	11¼	11¼	12⅛
116⅞	52¼	..	Houston Oil	8300	87¾	84½	84⅝	87½
49⅞	25½	4§	Howe Sound	200	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	28½
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	100	46½	46½	46½	47⅜
62¼	25⅜	5	Hudson Mot	100	35	35	35	35½
26⅜	13	2§	Hupp Motors	200	15⅝	15	15	15

—I—

136¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	100	118	117¼	117¼	117¾
32	19⅛	2	Ind Oil & G	300	22¾	22½	22½	22½
17	4½	..	Indwian Mot	200	6	5⅝	6	5½
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	1600	14¼	13⅝	13¾	13⅞
83½	42⅜	3§	Inland Steel	100	74	74	74	..
62	45¼	2§	Inspiration	200	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
24½	14½	2	Int Dept Sto	900	15⅜	15	15⅜	14¾
33⅞	14½	2	Int Enam	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23¼
58¾	32	1	Nat Pw&Lt	12200	46¼	45	45⅞	46¼
4½	1¾	..	Nat Radiat	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
62⅛	53	2	Nat Steel	200	62	62	62	62⅛
98⅜	80¼	4	Nat Surety	200	72	71⅜	71⅜	71½
41⅞	24	2	Nat Tea	200	29½	29⅜	29⅜	29½
54	35½	1.60	Neisner Bros	100	43	43	43	41
52⅜	15½	1.5	Nev Cons	500	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	16¾
192⅜	153¼	8	N Cent Rail	400	167½	165½	165½	167⅛
110¾	105	6	NY C&StL pf	400	109⅞	108½	109⅝	..
32	17⅛	1.20	N Y Invest	400	19½	19	19	..
128⅛	97¼	6	NY NH&H	1100	106¾	105½	105½	106⅜
135½	116	7	NYNH&H pf	400	120	120	120	119⅞
265	213¼	8	Norf & West	100	230	230	230	..
88¼	83	4	Norf & W pf	10	86	86	86	..
132⅞	87½	10a	No Am	3600	100½	98½	99⅛	100
57	51	3	No Am pf	200	54¾	54¾	54¾	..
15⅝	7½	..	No Am Aviation	400	9⅜	9	9⅛	9¼
97	66¾	6	No Pac	100	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	75¼

—O—

24⅜	9⅛	..	Oilwell	1200	23¼	21¼	21½	23¼
34⅞	13⅞	..	Oliver Farm	200	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	20¼
90⅜	70	6	Oliver pref	100	76¼	76¼	76¼	77
46⅛	27	3	Oliver cv pf	200	31	30⅜	30⅝	31½
8⅜	2¾	..	Omnibus	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	5
80⅜	55	2½	Otis Elev	200	66	66	66	66½

—P—

19⅞	7	..	Pac Coast	100	8	8	8	7¼
74⅞	52⅛	2	Pac Gas	800	58¾	57¼	57¼	58
107⅞	72	3	Pac Lightning	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	82
178	130	7	Pac Tel&T	50	139	139	139	..
23⅜	12½	1	Packard M	3900	15½	14⅝	14⅝	15
67½	50½	..	Pan-Am B	400	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59¼
12¾	4⅛	..	Panhandle	200	8¼	8	8	8
77¼	48⅜	4	Paramount	1600	61	61	61	62
35¾	19	3§	Park & Tilford	100	19	19	19	19
4⅜	1⅝	..	Park Utah	100	2	2	2	2⅜
26⅛	9	1½	Parmalee Tr	300	10½	10⅜	10½	10½
9	2¾	..	Pathe Exch	400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	..
19⅜	5	..	Pathe Ex A	400	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
32⅞	17	..	Patino M	1100	17	17	17	17
14	4¾	..	Peerless Mot	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
55⅜	26⅛	1	Penick & F	400	47⅜	46¼	46¼	47
12	6⅛	..	Penn Dix C	1800	8¾	8	8⅝	..
80	49	3	Penney	1200	58½	58	58	58
100⅝	93⅛	6	J C Penney pf	200	100	100	100	99⅞
86⅝	69⅞	4	Penn RR	1200	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝	76¼
325	230	8	Peoples Gas	300	274½	270	274½	275½
101	94¾	5	Pere Is pf	30	97⅞	96	96	..
27¼	18¾	1.50	Petroleum Corp	700	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	21⅜
44⅜	29½	3	Phelps Dodge	100	35	35	35	35⅝
25⅞	11⅞	..	Philad Read	300	16¾	16½	16½	17¼
44¾	29⅛	2§	Phillips Pet	4000	33¾	33	33½	33¾
86	80	7	Phoenix pf	10	85½	85½	85½	..
7⅛	2¼	..	Pierce Pet	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
37	27	2§	Pillsbury	500	33	32¾	32¾	32½
103⅞	93½	7	Pitts Rl pf	60	95⅛	95	95	..
34⅜	20¾	2	Poore & Co B	400	23	23	23	23
103	90⅛	7	Post Tel pf	100	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
54	35⅜	2§	Prairie O&G	100	38½	38T½	38½	38
60	44⅞	3§	Prairie P L	800	47⅛	46⅞	47	48
78⅞	52⅝	2.40	Proctor & G	1600	74¾	74⅛	74½	74⅞
123¾	81½	3.40	Pub Serv	2500	96⅜	94¼	94¼	96¼
98½	91¾	5	Pub Serv 5%	300	95	94¾	94¾	..
112½	106½	6	Pub Serv 6%	400	111⅝	111	111⅜	..
158	143	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	151¼	151¼	151½	..
112	107¼	..	Pb Sv EG pf	2500	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
89⅜	62	4§	Pullman	1600	66⅜	67¼	67½	68½
8½	1¼	..	Punta Sug	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
27½	21½	1.50	Pure Oil	200	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜
114¼	110½	8	Pure Oil pf	10	112½	12½	112½	..
88⅞	52	..	Purity Bk	100	63	63	63	63

—R—

69⅜	32½	..	Radio	73300	45½	44	44½	44¼
50	19	..	Radio-Keith	24000	34⅞	33¼	33¾

MOTORS SHOWS LOWER INCOME IN HALF YEAR

Second Quarter Net Gains —Notable Rise in Cash and Liquid Assets

The preliminary statement of General Motors Corporation, including equities in undivided profits of subsidiary and affiliated companies not consolidated, for the quarter ended June 30 shows net income of $53,386,768, equal, after deducting dividends on the preferred and debenture stocks amounting to $2,410,142, to $1.17 a share (par $10) on the 43,500,000 shares of common, compared with $89,949,323 or $2.01 a common share, in the second quarter last year.

In addition to the above, there is a nonoperating nonrecurring profit of $9,517,943, resulting from the sale of 1,375,000 shares of General Motors common stock to General Motors Management Corporation. This is equal, after federal taxes, etc., to 17 cents a common share. The result is that total net profit, both operating and nonoperating, for the second quarter amounted to $60,963,841, equal to $1.34 a common share.

Net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1930, including the equity in subsidiary undivided profits, was $98,355,355 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $151,860,310 in the fist six months of 1929. After deducting dividends on the senior stocks, amounting to $4,832,766, there emained a balance of $93,522,589, equal to $2.15 a share on the 43,500,000 common shares, compared with $147,156,474, or $3.38 a share in the first half of 1929.

Including the nonoperating and nonrecurring profit, the total net profit for the first six months of 1930 amounted to $105,932,428, or $2.32 a common share.

Cash, United States Government and other marketable securities on June 30, 1930, amounted to $175,693,782, compared with $127,351,530 on Dec. 31, 1929, and $157,024,491 on June 30 of the previous year.

Net working capital on June 30 last amounted to $290,577,234, compared with $251,287,782 on Dec. 31, 1929, and $294,451,009 on June 30, 1929.

In remarks to stockholders, Mr. A. P. Sloan Jr., president, stated:

"Dealing with the relationship of volume of this year as compared with last, it is gratifying to note that notwithstanding the reduction, the corporation's percentage of the total automotive business as measured both by units and dollar volume has been well maintained.

"While the decrease in earnings from the standpoint of our stockholders is naturally to be regretted, it is felt that the relation of earnings to volume in comparison with the previous year is a favorable one, as it is a recognized fact that a falling off in volume is normally accompanied by a much greater reduction in profits because of the influence of fixed or uncontrollable expense which must go on to an important degree irrespective of conditions. Expressed otherwise, with a reduction in dollar volume of 30.1 per cent, the reduction in net operating income has been 35.2 per cent."

DIVIDENDS

The Sagamore Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable July 31 to stock of record July 23.

The International Safety Razor Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the class B and 60 cents on the class A, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 15.

The Havana Electric Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 12.

The Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 2.

Loew's Inc. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the $6.50 cumulative preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.

American Bank Note Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and 75 cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

United States Envelope Company declared the regular semiannual dividends of $4 on the common and $3.50 on the preferred, both payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Missouri Kansas Pipe Line Company declared the regular quarterly stock dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Aug. 20 to stock of record Aug. 2.

London, Midland & Scottish Railway Company declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 6 per cent, compared with 2 per cent last year at this time.

PENN RAILROAD HOLDERS

Another new high record in the number of Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders has been reached for the present month, 207,869 owners of the shares being registered on the books of the company. According to a compilation, the July, 1930, registration shows an increase of 49,413, as compared with the like month a year ago and an advance of 1010 over the preceding monthly period.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Productive activity is swinging upward in American plants engaged in the manufacture of electrical equipment, apparatus and supplies, Electrical World says. A survey of operations in June, the publication reports, revealed a 1.4 per cent gain over May, an advance which is approximately 1.2 per cent greater than the normal seasonal increase.

CUSHMAN SONS PROFIT UP

Cushman Sons, Inc., reports for the 28 weeks ended July 12, 1930, net profit of $736,122 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and other charges, compared with $520,164 in 28 weeks ended July 13, 1929. For the 12 weeks ended July 12 net profit was $285,756 compared with $149,546 in the like period of 1929.

CUTLER-HAMMER, INC.

Cutler-Hammer, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $803,807 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $2.43 a share on 330,000 no-par shares, compared with $1,123,152 or $3.40 a share on the same share basis in the first half of 1929. Shipments were $5,209,968, compared with $5,875,315.

PACIFIC WESTERN OIL

Pacific Western Oil Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30, net of $1,222,681 after federal taxes, depreciation, depletion, interest, abandoned wells, etc., equivalent to $1.22 a share on 1,000,000 no-par shares, compared with $1,065,155, or $1.06 a share, in the first six months of 1929.

MAGMA COPPER EARNINGS

Magma Copper Company had net earnings of $222,737 in the second quarter, compared with $388,676 in the preceding three months and $813,737 for the June, 1929, quarter. Net earnings for the six months were $611,413, compared with $1,805,774 a year ago.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOAN

LONDON—The Indian Government is issuing an unlimited rupee loan consisting of 6 per cent bonds of 1933-36 at 100. Lists will be opened from July 28 to Aug. 6. Subscriptions may be in cash, Indian bills or 6 per cent government bonds of 1930.

PENICK & FORD GAINS

Penick & Ford, Ltd., reports for the quarter ended June 30 profit of $384,605 after depreciation, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with $356,152 in the June quarter of 1929. For the first half of 1930 profit totaled $1,001,032 before federal taxes, compared with $960,317 in the first half of 1929.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99¾	99¾
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	63½	63½
Albany PWP 6s	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '44	100¼	100
Alleghany 5s '49	100	99⅞
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Allegh '50 rct	95½	95¼
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101¼	101¼
Am F Pow 5s	87½	87½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97¾	97¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	76	76
Am Met 5½s	97½	97½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅛	102⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	165¼	165¼
Am T & T col 5s '46	106¼	105⅞
Am T & T col 6s	105¼	105¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106	105⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107⅞	107⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	107⅛	107½
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	79¼	79¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	97½	97
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82	82
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	92	92
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96½	96
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	100¾	100¾
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	73⅝	73⅝
B&O 4½s '33	100½	100⅜
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104	103⅞
B&O 5s cv 4½s	102	101⅞
Belding Hem 6s '36	77	77
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	109⅛	109¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102	102
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102	102
B&M '55	99½	99¼
Boston & Me 5s '67	100¾	100¾
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	102¼	102¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98	97¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	92¾	92¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	100	100
By Products 5½s C	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97	97
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	103¾	103¾
Can North 4½s	100	100
Can North sf 7s '40	111	111
Can Nat Ry 5s July	103¾	103¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99	99
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103½	103½
Can Pacific 5s '55	102¾	102¾
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	102	102
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100¾	100¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95½	95
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	49½	49¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100½	100½
Ches & O cv 4½s B	98⅞	98⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100¾	100¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	1	1
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	96¼	96¼
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	108	108
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	70	70
Chi Gt Weste 4s '59	71¼	71
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	102½	102½
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	85¼	85¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	55⅝	55⅝
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	100¼	100⅛
Chi Railway 5s	84	83½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98⅜	98¼
Chi RI&P 4½s '52 A	95⅜	95⅜
Chi RI&P cv 4½s	100¼	100¼
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	98¼	96
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95⅝
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	92⅛	92⅛
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	99	99
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	100	100
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	102¾	102¾
Commercial Credit 6s '34	100	100
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94⅜	94⅜
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	99⅝	99½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod D	17¼	17¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	53	53
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	73¼	73¼
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	86¾	86½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94½	94
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101½	101½
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	91¼	91¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106	106
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105⅝	105⅝
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91¾	91¾
Edith Roch 6s	102¼	102¼
Erie 5s '67	93½	93½
Erie gen lien	81½	81½
Erie gen 75	93	92¾
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	101¾	101¾
Fed Metal 7s '34	99¼	99¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74	47	46½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	89	88
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102½
Gen Pet 5s '40	102	102
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	101½	101½
Gen Theater 6s	96½	96
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106⅞	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅝	93¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110¾	110¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	99¾	99¾
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	99⅜	98⅜
Hudson Coal 5s '62	66½	66½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	80	80
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅜	105¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95	95
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¾	89⅝
Inter Rap Tran cfs 5s '66	64⅞	65½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64	64
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	84½	84½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	84¾	84¾
Int Paper 6s '55	87½	87½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91	90¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	112	111
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97½	97⅛
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105½	105½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
L'Auto-rg 6s '54	83	83
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	90¼	90¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	117½	117½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99⅞	99⅞
Long Island rfg 4s '49	89⅝	89⅝
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	99½	99½
Man Sw Col 5s	100	100
Met Edison 4½s	99½	99½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¼	101¼
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	88¾	88½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	96	96
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78¼	78
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101	101
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	97½	97½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103¾	103¼
Montana Power 5s A '62	102¼	102
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	83	83
Morris & Essex 4½s	99⅞	99⅞
Murray Body 6½s '34	100	100
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	67¾	67¾
Nat Rad 6½s '47	22	22
N O Pub Ser 5½s B	89	88
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	82½	82⅜
NYC&HR con 4s '98	92⅛	92⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99½	99½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100¾	100¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	107¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	80	80
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	97½	97⅛
NY Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107¼	107¼
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¾	101½
NY Chi & St L '32s	102½	102½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	81	81
NY NH&H cv 6s 48	122¾	122⅛
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¼	101¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅞	106¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	100¼	100¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103	103
Nor Am Ed 5s C	98⅛	98⅛
Nor Pac 4½s gen B 2047	99½	99½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113⅝	113½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104	104
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¼	102¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104⅜	104⅜
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	79¾	79¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101⅜	101⅜
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	70	70
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	65	65
Penn RR 4½s D	96⅞	96⅞
Penn RR 4¾s '63	101	101
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	100¾	100¾
Penn RR 5s '64	104	104
Penn RR gen 5s '68	108⅛	108½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109⅝	109⅝
Pere Marq 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95½	95½
Phil Co 5s '67	100¼	100¼
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	100½	100½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	81	81
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	100	99½
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	98⅞	98⅞
Portland Railway 5s '30	100¼	100⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93¼	93¼
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	100⅜	100⅜
Pub Svc E & G 1970	100¼	100¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	94	94
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	98½	98½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	96½	96
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98½	98
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103½	103½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	99½	99½
St L & S F 4s A '50	90⅜	90⅝
St L & S F 4½s '78	93	92⅝
St L & S F gen 5s '31	101⅛	101⅛
St L & S F 5s B '50	103	102¼
St L S W con 4s '32	99¼	99¼
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100½	100⅛
Seabd A L con 6s '45	54	53
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	41½	41½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96	95⅞
Shell Union 5s '47	96⅞	96⅞
Shell Union ct ww	99¾	99¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	88½	88½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103½	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¼	104¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅜	102⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '30	95⅝	95⅝
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100	99⅝
So Pac col 5s '44	94	94
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	98⅞	98⅞
So Ry gen 4s '56	90½	90⅛
So Ry con 5s '94	111½	110½
So Ry gen 5s '56	117¼	116
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¾	123⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅜	99⅛
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	81	81
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	102¼	102¼
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	99	99
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¼	104¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	102¾	102¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102⅛	102⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48	47
Third Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109½	109¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 xw	100½	100½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103½	103½
Union Pacific 4s '68	90¾	90¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	100
U S Rubber 5s '47	81⅞	81½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96¼	96¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	100⅝
Util Pow & t 5½s '47	90½	90½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	86	86
Va Ry 5s '62	106	105⅞
Warner 6s xw	96	96
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	104½	104½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	100	100
Western Electric 5s '44	104	104
Western Maryland 4s '52	85	84⅞
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99½	99½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	100	100
Western Un 5s '51	104	103½
Western Un 6½s '36	109⅝	109½
Western Un 5s 1960	104	104
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	91⅜	91
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91⅞	91⅞
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102⅝	102⅜
Youngstown 5s	102¾	102¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103	103
Wis Cen 4s	75⅝	75⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 24	Last July 23
3½s rg	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.29	101.0
4th 4¼s	103.0	103.2	102.29	103.2	103.0
U S 3¾s	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20
US 3¾s	101.29	101.29	101.29	101.29	101.29
US 3¾s	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.8	106.8
US 4s	108.16	108.16	108.14	108.14	108.15
US 4¼s	112.26	113.0	112.16	113.0	112.28

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point.
For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85	85
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	71	71
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	78	78
Akershus 5s '63	94	94
Antioquia 7s D '45	77½	77½
Antwerp 5s '58	98⅜	98¼
Argentine 5½s '62	93	93
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	98⅜	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98⅜	98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98⅜	98⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98⅜	98⅝
Australia 4½s '57	78	77¾
Australia 5s '55	88¾	88¾
Australia 5s '57	88¾	88¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¼	104
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90	90
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97¼	97¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104⅜	104½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109	109
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114½	114
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109¼	109¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109⅞	109⅞
Bergen (City) 6s '49	110⅝	110½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110½	110⅜
Berlin 6s '58	90½	90⅜
Berlin 6½s '50	95¼	95¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	91½	91½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91½	91½
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	71⅞	71¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88¼	88¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	70⅛	70⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	89¾	89¾
Brazil 6½s '26-57	76⅜	76¼
Brazil 6½s '27-57	76½	76½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100½	100½
Bremen 7s '35	103½	103½
Brisbane 5s '57	82½	82½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	83½	83½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101½	101½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	87⅞	87⅞
Chile (Bank) ctf 6¼s '61	96½	96
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90 ⅜	90¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90⅜	90¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Chilean Loan 7s	94	94
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93¼	93¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	75½	75½
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	98½	98½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	99½	99⅜
Cuba (Rep) 1945s	94	94
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	71	71
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93¾	93¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅞	105⅞
Dutch E I 6s '47	102	102
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¾	102½
Duke Power 6s	105	104⅞
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¾	105¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	91¾	91¾
Finland 5½s '58	88	88
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	103⅜	103⅜
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99⅞	99⅞
French Nat SS 7s '49	99½	99¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	119⅝	119¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	124⅜	124½
Gelsenk Min 6s	96¼	96¼
Germ 7s '49	106¼	106
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84½	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84⅜	84⅜
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	92½	92
Greek 6s '68	85⅞	85⅞
Harpen 6s '49 ww	91	90⅝
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	94⅜	94⅜
Irish Free State 5s '60	99¾	99¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	98½	98
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93¾	93¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¼	106⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92	92
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	85⅜	85½
Karstadt 6s '43	77¾	77½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96⅜	96⅛
Lyons (City 6s '34	105⅝	105¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	106	105¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89¾	89¾
Minas 6½s '58	71	70
New So Wales 5s '57	82¾	82¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	99½	99½
Norway (King) 6s '43	104½	104¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	105⅛	105¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57	93⅞	93¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90⅜	90⅜
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97	97
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93	92¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103½	103½
Paris-Orleans 7s '53	105½	105½
Peru 6s '60	71½	71¼
Peru 6s '61	71	70¾
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	104½	104⅜
Poland 6s '40	75	74⅝
Poland 7s '47	84½	84½
Poland 8s '50	94½	94
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	85½	85½
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	98⅜	98½
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	104	104
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96¾	96¾
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	97½	97½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	66	66
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	78	78
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	73	73
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	95½	95¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90¼	89⅞
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89¾	89¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	99½	99½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86½	86½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	97	96½
Siemens 6½s ct '51	104½	104½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106	105⅝
Swiss Confed 8s '40	107¾	107¾
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¾	95½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92½	91
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87¼	87
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	72	72
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	91½	91½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¼	96¼
Vienna 6s '52	66	65
Westphalia El 6s '53	83	83
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	93¾	93¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	97

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.02½	$1.03⅜
Corn, 2 yellow	1.02¾	.98⅜
Oats, 2 white	.47½	.48¾
Flour	5.35	5.40
Beef, family	23.50	23.50
Pork	30.50	31.50
Lard	.1025	.1020
Cotton, mid up	.1280	.1315
Zinc	.0440	.0415
Iron	19.76	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00
Copper	.1100	.1125
Tin	.2935	.2980
Rubber	.1087½	.1125
Sugar	.0470	.0470
Lead	.0455	.0525
Print cloth	.0425	.0425

COTTON STATISTICS

The total stock of all kinds of cotton on hand in this country as of June 30 was 5,067,000 bales, compared with 3,008,000 on the corresponding date last year, 3,205,000 two years ago, 4,576,000 in the big crop season three years ago and 4,341,000 four years ago, the New York Cotton Exchange Service reports. Exports during the 11 months from Aug. 1 to June 30 totaled 6,502,000 bales, compared with 7,201,000 in the corresponding 11 months last season. Domestic consumption during the same period totaled 5,735,000 bales, compared with 6,544,000 bales in the like period last season.

UNION CARBIDE NET OFF

Net income of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation and subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30, after provision for income taxes, depreciation and other charges, was $6,306,803, equal to 70 cents a share on 9,000,743 shares, compared with $7,324,298, or 88 cents a share on 8,306,108 outstanding shares in the June quarter of 1929, and $6,472,783, or 72 cents a share on 8,981,581 shares, in the first quarter of 1930. Net income of $12,779,586 for the first six months of 1930 was equivalent to $1.42 a share on the present outstanding stock, and compares with $14,528,242, or $1.75 a share on the outstanding stock in the first half of 1929.

AIR REDUCTION NET

Air Reduction Company, Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1930, net profit of $1,360,569 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $1.72 a share on 791,781 shares of no-par stock. This compares with net for the June, 1929, quarter of $1,492,772, or $1.97 a share on 755,864 shares then outstanding. For the six months net was $2,883,845 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $3.64 a share on 791,781 shares, compared with $2,730,334, or $3.61 a share on 755,864 shares outstanding June 30, 1929.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP) — Consols for money today were 55¼, De Beers 7⅛, and Rand Mines 3. Money was 1½ per cent, discount rates—short bills, 2⅝-2⅞ per cent; three months, 3⅛ per cent.

A Window in Wall Street

COTTON CLOTH CURTAILMENT

That the cotton industry is making substantial progress toward bringing production in line with demand, despite the fact that stocks of cloth in mill hands are still large, was disclosed in an analysis by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York of figures published by the Bureau of the Census. This analysis shows that the aggregate running time of American cotton mills during June totaled 5,778,524,384 spindle hours, compared with 8,,155,388,604 during June, 1929, a reduction of 2,376,864,220, or more than 29 per cent. The aggregate running time since the beginning of the cotton year Aug. 1, 1929, has been 82,222,272,627 spindle hours, compared with 91,859,765,822 for the previous similar period, a reduction of 10½ per cent. Translated into terms of cotton cloth, this indicates that the cotton textile industry during June produced approximately 208,000,000 yards less than in June, 1929, and that since Aug. 1, 1929, it has produced approximately 844,000,000 yards less than in the previous similar period.

EXCESSIVE GASOLINE PRICES

The provincial commission of the motor association investigating retail prices of gasoline in Alberta find them to be excessive and that the wholesale schedule is out of all proportion to refining costs. It is recommended that the findings be referred to the Federal Government for exhaustive public inquiry. The charge is made that a zone system exists in which rates are unfairly assessed, but defense evidence was that the zone was determined by freight charges to those centers. One company established the zone and all others followed. The spread between these zones was the chief objection of the commission as an active arbitrary and not founded on freight costs. Gasoline was found to be selling in Calgary at 32 cents and in Edmonton at 36 cents, tax paid. This spread, it is charged, does not go into the retailer's pocket.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO POINTS

The idea that the shortest distance between two points may be a straight-eight, especially when the two points are points of manufacture and consumption of motor cars, seems to be motivating the purchase of some General Motors stock by interests in the company. The straight-eight calculated to cover the distance in this instance is the new Buick which is to be shown to the public Saturday. Expectations are that the car will be well received, in which case, of course, General Motors stands to benefit. Advance sales of the new Buick are announced as already in excess of $

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

G. L. ROGERS WINS IN THE SINGLES

Three United States Men Players Reach Round of Eight in Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Play in the Canadian lawn tennis championship, July 23, brought the number of competitors in three of the events, the men's singles and doubles, and the ladies' doubles, down to eight, while only four are left in the ladies' singles. In addition, the mixed doubles event has been reduced to 17 pairs. There were no startling upsets in the day's play, although there were some close struggles.

Three United States players have reached the quarterfinals in the men's singles, Frederic Mercur, J. Gilbert Hall, and Jack Delara, while G. Lyllteton Rogers of Ireland is also in the last eight.

In the men's doubles there are only two pairs left from the United States, and they meet in the next round, Mercur and Hall opposing Keith Werner and Richard D. Lusch of California.

The two Halifax ladies were eliminated from the singles, both after three sets, while the Leeming sisters advanced to the eights, and they are also in the semifinals of the doubles, as are the Halifax pair, Mrs. Woodbury and Miss Currie. The summary:

CANADIAN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS—MEN'S SINGLES

Fourth Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated J. E. Carruthers, Toronto, 6—1, 7—5.

Jack Delara, Los Angeles, defeated J. S. Proctor, Toronto, 6—4, 6—4.

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated R. W. Seabury, Boonton, N. J., 6—2, 7—5.

Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, defeated Brian Doherty, Toronto, 6—2, 6—2.

G. L. Rogers, Dublin, Ireland, defeated Gordon Pirt, Winnipeg, 6—2, 6—3.

C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated M. P. Margesson, Toronto, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated R. D. Lusch, California, 8—6, 6—2.

Walter Martin, Regina, defeated Keith Werner, California, 7—5, 6—3.

LADIES' SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, defeated Mrs. F. V. Woodbury, Halifax, 6—2, 7—9, 7—5.

Mrs. E. F. Coke, Toronto, defeated Miss M. F. Currie, Halifax, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss B. Symons, Toronto, defeated Miss E. Warde, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.

LADIES' DOUBLES—Third Round

Mrs. H. Bickle and Miss B. Symons, Toronto, defeated Mrs. H. L. Beer, Ottawa, and Mrs. C. Bremner-Green, Toronto, 2—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Miss Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, and Miss E. E. Billings, Montreal, defeated Mrs. E. F. Coke and Miss M. C. Brock, Toronto, 6—3, 6—4.

Misses Hope and Marjorie Leeming, Victoria, defeated Mrs. H. B. W. Smith and Mrs. C. C. Graupner, Toronto, 6—0, 4—6, 6—3.

Mrs. F. V. Woodbury and Miss M. F. Currie, Halifax, defeated Miss E. McDonald and Mrs. P. Haworth, Toronto, 6—4, 6—0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Third Round

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., and J. G. Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated J. Griffin and H. Holmes, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.

Keith Werner and R. D. Lusch, California, defeated J. R. Black and G. Brown, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.

Marcel Rainville and R. Longtin, Montreal, defeated R. W. Seabury, Boonton, N. J., and J. P. Stockton, New York, 6—4, 6—8, 6—1.

W. L. Rennie and J. S. Proctor, Toronto, defeated C. C. Pyne and J. Wardrop, Toronto, 6—0, 6—3.

G. L. Rogers, Ireland, and C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated L. R. Burnand and M. P. Margesson, Toronto, 6—3, 6—2.

W. S. Waugh, Toronto, and G. Pirt, Winnipeg, defeated V. Tupling and R. E. Carruth, Toronto, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, and W. Martin, Regina, defeated C. G. Spanner and J. E. Purcell, Toronto, 6—3, 6—1.

G. H. Raper, Montreal, and A. M. Hern, Ottawa, defeated Brian Doherty and J. McCausland, Toronto, 6—3, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Miss F. Torrance and J. Torrance, Toronto, defeated Mrs. H. B. Smith, Toronto, and W. Corby, Ottawa, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss M. Coulson and E. C. Connolly, Ottawa, defeated Miss M. C. Brock and G. F. Crum, Toronto, 6—2, 1—6, 6—2.

Miss G. Claudet, Ottawa, and J. E. Purcell, Toronto, defeated Mrs. D. M. Garrett and L. R. Burnand, Toronto, 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round

Miss M. Leeming, Victoria, and J. S. Proctor, Toronto, defeated Miss F. Robin and T. B. Hayle, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss F. Claudet and G. Leclerc, Ottawa, defeated Mrs. A. M. Garden, Toronto, and E. Taschereau, Montreal, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Olive Wade and J. McCausland, Toronto, defeated Miss G. Richardson and J. Wardrop, Toronto, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1.

Miss B. Ravett and W. W. Hyndman, Toronto, defeated Mrs. A. Saxton and A. J. Harvey, Toronto, 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. E. F. Coke and Brian Doherty, Toronto, defeated Mrs. B. R. Brooker and A. C. Billesden, Toronto, 6—3, 7—5.

Miss B. Symons, Toronto, and A. M. Hern, Ottawa, defeated Miss I. M. F. Robinson and W. M. R. Griffin, Toronto, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss M. Coulson and E. C. Connolly, Ottawa, defeated Miss F. Torrance and J. Torrance, Toronto, 4—6, 6—4, 7—5.

Mrs. H. L. Beer, Ottawa, and C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated Miss G. Claudet Ottawa, and J. E. Purcell, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. P. Haworth and J. de N. Kennedy, Toronto, defeated Miss J. Johnson and F. B. McLellan, Toronto, 6—0, 6—4.

Miss M. Cockshutt, Brantford, and Ken Crowder, Winnipeg, defeated Miss J. McLeod and L. C. Lawman, Toronto, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

Miss Jean A. Burritt and W. L. Rennie, Toronto, defeated Mr. and Mrs. W. Sinclair, Toronto, 7—5, 6—1.

Miss M. F. Currie, Halifax, and G. H. Raper, Ottawa, defeated Miss D. Barnes, Hamilton, and B. Mitchell, Ottawa, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss E. McDonald and E. C. Sheppard, Toronto, defeated Mrs. A. Griffin and S. A. Appleby, Toronto, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. F. V. Woodbury, Halifax, and E. Rechnitzer, Toronto, defeated Mrs. S. T. J. Fryer and J. C. Jennison, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1.

RED SOX BUY SHORTSTOP

The Boston Red Sox have purchased a shortstop from the Indianapolis club of the American Association by the name of Harold "Rabbit" Warstler. Hal Rhyne, regular shortstop, is incapacitated, and Bob Quinn, president of the Boston team, closed the deal with Indianapolis for a sum of money and several players, three of whom are Frank Mulroney, pitcher; Bill Narleisky, infielder, and Joe Cicero, outfielder. Warstler reports to the Red Sox in St. Louis. He is 24 years of age, about 5ft. 8in., and weighs around 155 pounds. He batted for .286 in 1929, .283 in 1928, and .290 so far this season.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	58	35	.624
St. Paul	53	39	.576
Toledo	53	41	.564
Kansas City	44	45	.494
Minneapolis	46	47	.495
Columbus	43	52	.453
Milwaukee	38	57	.400
Indianapolis	36	55	.396

RESULTS JULY 23

Toledo 8, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 7, Milwaukee 3.
Columbus 12, Louisville 2.

MISS CARVER IN FINAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Miss Priscilla Carver of Mission Hills on July 24 faced Miss Lucy Jane Hedberg of Skokie Country Club in the final match of the annual junior golf championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at the Evanston Country Club. Miss Carver won a 3 and 2 victory over Miss Evelyn Folger of Bunker Hill G. C., while Miss Hedberg, after being 3 down at the ninth, won, 2 up, from Miss Jane Gage of Lagrange G. C.

Ninety-Five Century Makers for Half of First-Class Cricket

Donald G. Bradman of Australians and B. H. Lyon of Gloucestershire Lead With Six to the Credit of Each

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Precisely halfway through the 1930 first-class cricket season in England the honor of heading the list of men who had distinguished themselves by playing one or more three-figure innings was held jointly by young Donald G. Bradman, the "wonder batsman" of the seventeenth touring side from Australia, and B. H. Lyon, enterprising captain of the Gloucestershire team, which has earned a big reputation this summer for quick, dashing victories in the inter-county championship. Both men had reached the 100 mark on six occasions, two of Bradman's "centuries" being against England in test matches.

Cricket history abounds in great characters, but three tower above the others. They are W. G. Grace, still alluded to as "The Champion"—he was the pioneer of the modern game—J. B. Hobbs, Surrey, who, up to July 7, had made the quite unrivaled number of 173 "centuries," and "Boy" Bradman, whose rise to world fame has no parallel in the game. Only four years ago, this cheerful, stocky, bronzed athlete, the son of the village carpenter, was playing backwoods cricket at Bowrai, 80 miles or so outside Sydney, and now he holds the world's record for the highest individual score ever made in a first-class game and has shown quite conclusively that English bowling and English wickets have no terror for him. Since the commencement of the 1927-28 season "down under," when he made his first appearance for New South Wales in inter-State cricket, Bradman has put together 22 centuries—one of them 452 not out, the world's record, and five of them above the 200 mark. On English soil he has realized the highest hopes, and the "fans" are heartily in support of batting averages and other statistics—notoriously illusory guides — when they indicate this popular visitor as "the batsman of the year."

Up to the halfway mark (July 7) the highest score was K. S. Duleepsinhji's 333 for Sussex against Northamptonshire at Brighton. "Duleep," as he is generally called, is a nephew of the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, a famous cricketing Indian prince of former days, and he bats with much of the agile grace, and steel-wristiness that characterized "Ranji." Up to July 7 95 batsmen had between them scored 176 centuries. The leaders:

*D. G. Bradman—254 for Australia vs. England at Lord's; 252 not out for Australians vs. Surrey at The Oval; 236 for Australians vs. Worcestershire at Worcester; 191 for Australians vs. Hampshire at Southampton; 185 not out for Australians vs. Leicestershire at Leicester; 131 for Australia vs. England at Nottingham.

*B. H. Lyon—174 for Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire at Gloucester; 132 for Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire at Southampton; 115 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Essex at Bristol; 102 for Marylebone Cricket Club vs. Oxford University at Lord's; 101 no out for Gloucestershire vs. Essex at Bristol; 100 for Gloucestershire vs. Somersetshire at Taunton.

*K. S. Duleepsinhji—333 for Sussex vs. Northamptonshire at Brighton; 173 for England vs. Australia at Lord's; 147 for Sussex vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge; 118 for Sussex vs. Middlesex at Lord's; 102 not out for Sussex vs. Middlesex at Lord's.

A. N. Ducat—218 for Surrey vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham; 125 for Surrey vs. Leicestershire at The Oval; 104 not out for Surrey vs. Warwickshire at The Oval; 102 for Surrey vs. Yorkshire at Sheffield; 100 not out for Surrey vs. M. C. C. at Lord's.

*W. M. Woodfull—216 for Australians vs. Cambridge University at Cambridge; 155 for Australia vs. England at Lord's; 141 for Australians vs. Surrey at The Oval; 133 for Australians vs. Worcestershire at Worcester; 121 for Australians vs. Yorkshire at Sheffield.

E. H. Hendren—138 for Middlesex vs. Australians at Lord's; 122 for Middlesex vs. Hampshire at Lord's; 111 for M. C. C. vs. Yorkshire at Lord's; 101 not out for Middlesex vs. Leicestershire at Lord's; 101 for England vs. The Rest at Lord's.

M. Nichol—155 for Worcestershire vs. Sussex at Worcester; 127 for Worcestershire vs. Warwickshire at Dudley; 110 for Worcestershire vs. Kent at Stourbridge; 102 for Worcestershire vs. Essex at Leyton.

W. W. Whysall—117 for Nottinghamshire vs. Hampshire at Nottingham; 115 for Nottinghamshire vs. Oxford University at Nottingham; 113 for Nottinghamshire vs. Sussex at Nottingham; 101 not out for Nottinghamshire vs. Hampshire at Nottingham.

T. F. Shepherd—234 for Surrey vs. Cambridge University at The Oval; 122 for Surrey vs. Oxford University at The Oval; 103 not out for Surrey vs. Warwickshire at The Oval.

*W. H. Ponsford—220 not out for Australians vs. Oxford University at Oxford; 143 for Australians vs. Yorkshire at Bradford; 131 for Australians vs. Derby at Derby.

Maurice Leyland—211 not out for Yorkshire vs. Lancashire at Leeds; 172 for Yorkshire vs. Middlesex at Sheffield; 105 for Yorkshire vs. Kent at Leeds.

*N. M. Ford—183 for Oxford University vs. Free Foresters at Oxford; 180 for Oxford University vs. Surrey at The Oval; 155 for Oxford University vs. Kent at Oxford.

J. B. Hobbs—146 not out for Surrey vs. Australians at The Oval; 137 for Surrey vs. Glamorganshire at The Oval; 111 not out for Surrey vs. Glamorganshire at The Oval.

*R. E. S. Wyatt—145 for Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire at Derby; 117 for Warwickshire vs. Leicestershire at Leicester; 117 for Warwickshire vs. Kent at Birmingham.

L. Townsend—141 for Derbyshire vs. Middlesex at Burton-on-Trent; 117 for Derbyshire vs. Warwickshire at Derby; 104 for Derbyshire vs. Kent at Ilkeston.

Jack O'Connor—138 for Essex vs. Gloucestershire at Leyton; 120 not out for Essex vs. Gloucestershire at Leyton; 104 for Essex vs. Middlesex at Lord's.

A. Mitchell—136 not out for Yorkshire vs. Leicestershire at Hull; 130 not out for Yorkshire vs. Somersetshire at Bradford, 100 not out for Yorkshire vs. Middlesex at Sheffield.

E. J. Smith—132 for Warwickshire vs. Gloucestershire at Birmingham; 126 for Warwickshire vs. Glamorganshire at Swansea; 124 for Warwickshire vs. Essex at Birmingham.

A. C. Russell—132 for Essex vs. Yorkshire at Dewsbury; 102 for Essex vs. Middlesex at Lord's; 100 not out for Essex vs. Warwickshire at Birmingham.

Ernest Tyldesley—117 for Lancashire vs. Kent at Manchester; 109 for Lancashire vs. Glamorganshire at Cardiff; 108 not out for Lancashire vs. Glamorganshire at Cardiff.

L. G. Berry—232 for Leicestershire vs. Sussex at Leicester; 110 for Leicestershire vs. Derbyshire at Leicester.

W. R. Hammond—211 not out for Gloucestershire vs. Oxford University at Oxford; 199 for Gloucestershire vs. Surry at The Oval.

*D. N. Moore—206 for Gloucestershire vs. Oxford University at Oxford; 148 for Oxford University vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham.

A. H. Bakewell—204 for Northamptonshire vs. Somersetshire at Bath; 110 for Northamptonshire vs. Essex at Leyton.

Leonard Bates—199 for Warwickshire vs. Worcestershire at Birmingham; 110 for Warwickshire vs. Essex at Birmingham.

James Cutmor—180 for Essex vs. Worcestershire at Leyton; 117 for Essex vs. Somersetshire at Colchester.

Andrew Sandham—176 for Surry vs. Essex at The Oval; 152 for Surrey vs. Nottinghamshire at Nottingham.

William Bates—168 for Glamorganshire vs. Surrey at The Oval; 146 for Wales vs. Minor Counties at Colwyn Bay.

*The Nawab of Pataudi—167 not out for Oxford University vs. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI. at Eastbourne; 102 for Oxford University vs. Gloucestershire at Oxford.

James Langridge—159 not out for Sussex vs. Surrey at The Oval; 127 for Sussex vs. Worcestershire at Worcester.

*F. R. Brown—150 for Cambridge University vs. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI at Eastbourne.

Herbert Sutcliffe—150 not out for Yorkshire vs. Essex at Dewsbury; 108 not out for Yorkshire vs. Essex at Leyton.

N. F. Armstrong—147 for Leicestershire vs. Surrey at Leicester; 114 not out for Leicestershire vs. Warwickshire at Nuneaton.

*A. M. Crawley—144 for Oxford University vs. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI at Eastbourne; 119 for Oxford University vs. M. C. C. at Lord's.

Willis Walker—140 for Nottinghamshire vs. Hampshire at Nottingham; 112 for Nottinghamshire vs. Oxford University at Nottingham.

J. S. Iddon—136 for Lancashire vs. Surrey at Manchester; 114 for Lancashire vs. Worcestershire at Manchester.

Frank Watson—135 for Lancashire vs. Oxford University at Oxford; 134 for Lancashire vs. Kent at Manchester.

Harold Storer—132 for Derbyshire vs. Worcestershire at Chesterfield; 102 for Derbyshire vs. Warwickshire at Derby.

*Amateur.

M. S. Nichols Stars for Essex Eleven

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W.	L.	1st Inn. Led	Beh.	AWR.	Pts.
Yorkshire	9	2	2	2	2	96
Lancashire	7	0	3	5	2	94
Nottinghamshire	6	1	6	3	1	91
Kent	9	5	2	2	0	83
Sussex	6	3	4	5	1	87
Gloucestershire	8	4	1	4	1	85
Essex	5	3	5	4	1	81
Surrey	2	1	8	5	2	79
Derbyshire	6	4	2	3	2	75
Worcestershire	3	5	6	4	1	70
Leicestershire	4	6	4	3	1	65
Glamorganshire	3	6	5	2	2	63
Warwickshire	2	5	7	4	0	63
Northamptonshire	2	9	2	2	3	52
Hampshire	3	6	1	6	0	47
Middlesex	0	7	1	8	2	37
Somersetshire	1	10	4	1	1	35

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—M. S. Nichols, Essex fast bowler, who is unexpectedly included in England's team for the next test match in place of Harold Larwood, Nottinghamshire "demon," provided one of the very few bright spots in this week's rain-spoilt cricket by bowling out K. S. Duleepsinhji, famous young Indian batsman, for what cricketers term "a duck's eggs" and Americans call a "goose egg." Altogether in Sussex's first innings at Brighton Nichols captured four wickets for 43 runs, a performance which goes some way toward explaining why Essex was able to lead by 362 to 210 at the conclusion of the home team's opening knock.

The Essex men, who batted first, depended almost entirely on the left-handed veteran A. C. Russell and Dudley Pope for their runs. While only one other player reached double figures, these two hit 1778 and 123, respectively, and were associated in a third-wicket partnership of 263. Nichols made the ball come off the pitch at an enormous pace when Sussex batted and clean bowled all four of his victims. At one period his analysis read: "Overs, 3.1; maiden over, 1; runs, 2; wickets, 3." Essex's lead of 152 entitled it to make Sussex follow on, but instead of taking advantage of this opportunity Capt. H. M. Morris decided to make a second use of the wicket and Essex increased its lead by 279 runs, of which Russell contributed 55 and James Cutmore 50.

This left Sussex faced with the task of making 432 runs to win in just over four hours and, thanks to a brilliant innings of 185, not out, by Duleepsinhji, who thus amply atoned for his first-innings failure, only 130 were needed when stumps were drawn and the game ended with Essex taking 5 points to Sussex's three by virtue of the lead in the first innings. Duleepsinhji's batting display was delightful to watch. In contrast to most of his colleagues he played Nichols and the other bowlers with apparent ease and in 3½ hours registered 20 boundary hits—one six and 19 fours. So between Nichols and Duleepsinhji, who will both represent England against Australia at Manchester in the fourth test beginning July 25, honors in this match may be said to have been equally divided.

The only other matches in which there was enough play to warrant a description of details were at Lord's, where Middlesex opposed Nottinghamshire, and at Maidstone, where Kent met Gloucestershire.

At the latter engagement some of the English selection committee were present and as a result of what they saw T. W. Goddard has been asked to attend at Manchester with a view of his inclusion in the national side if the wicket is of a type to suit his tricky bowling. He took four wickets for 92 runs in Kent's innings of 223, which was 76 runs fewer than the Gloucestershire men had made in their first attempt. The top scorer for Kent was H. W. Ashdown with 83, while for the visiting team the best items were 87 by R. A. Sinfield in the first innings and 65 by B. H. Lyon in the second. Gloucestershire's second innings score at the close was 133 for 4 wickets.

Like every other match, Middlesex vs. Nottinghamshire ended in a draw. Willis Walker played a fine innings of 165 when Nottinghamshire opened the batting and, thanks mainly to his stand, the visitors were able to declare at 348 for four wickets. In response Middlesex made 174 runs—H. W. Lee was the only man to reach a half century—and Nottinghamshire's second knock had produced 30 for the loss of one wicket when play ceased.

Games abandoned without providing a decision on first innings were at Chesterfield, where neither Derbyshire nor Yorkshire went to wicket; at the Oval, where Lancashire hit 242 and Surrey 40 for no wickets; at Leicester, where Leicestershire scored 175 against Somersetshire's 37 for 4 wickets, and at Peterborough, where Glamorganshire obtained 236 and Northamptonshire 78 for 4 wickets. Warwickshire extracted 5 points from its encounter with Hampshire at Coventry, where scores were Hampshire 174 and Warwickshire 200 for 3 wickets.

NIGHT GAME FOR F. AND M.

LANCASTER, Pa.—Franklin and Marshall College will take part in its first night football game next fall, when it plays Geneva College at Beaver Falls Oct. 31, it was announced here.

ATHLETICS AND SENATORS WIN

Defeat Tigers and St. Louis —Cleveland Takes Fourth From N. Y. Yankees

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	63	32	.663
Washington	58	35	.624
New York	53	40	.570
Cleveland	49	46	.516
Detroit	45	51	.469
Chicago	36	55	.396
St. Louis	36	57	.387
Boston	34	58	.370

RESULTS JULY 23

Chicago 5, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 10, New York 6.
Washington 10, St. Louis 9 (11 innings).

Both the Philadelphia Athletics and the Washington Senators won games July 23, consequently there was no change in the lead of the former in first place of the American League. For the last three games the two have been alike in wins and loses.

The veteran Jack Quinn brought the Athletics back to the winning side after they had lost two straigh by holding the Detroit Tigers to six hits and one run, while the A's scored four runs against George Uhle. Quinn nearly started the Tigers on the way to a win in the ninth however, by passing two men. He was relieved by Earnshaw and after one single, he kept the Tigers in hand, the last two outs being made on a double play.

Washington lost the first three games of the series to St. Louis and had to go 11 even innings before winning this contest. Each team used three pitchers and each team registered 16 hits. Cronin, Washington shortstop, hit two home runs, the second tying the score in the ninth inning. McNeely and Hale, first two in the Brown batting order, divided eight hits between them in 10 times at bat. Cronin had two singles along with his home runs.

Cleveland won four of the five games against the New York Yankees by defeating the latter, 10 to 6, at Cleveland, July 23 in the final of the series. The Yankees came from behind twice, but five runs for the Indians in the last of the eighth was too much. Ferrell pitched the nine innings for Cleveland although he was batted hard at times. It was his fifteenth win of the season. Eddie Morgan made his nineteenth home run mark for a Cleveland player.

Although the Boston Red Sox were held to four hits they did succeed in forcing Red Faber out of the pitchers' box in the sixth inning. Two of their hits, a base on balls and a sacrifice fly scored three runs for the Red Sox to lead, 3 to 1, but Danny MacFayden, Red Sox pitcher, weakened and the home team scored a total of four runs in the sixth and seventh to win, 5 to 3. The White Sox make 13 hits. The scores:

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	9	1
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Quinn, Earnshaw and Cochrane; Uhle and Desautels. Winning pitcher—Quinn. Umpires—Dinneen and Van Graflan. Time—1h. 46m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Washington	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	—10	16	0	
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	— 9	16	0	

Batteries—Marberry, Crowder, Hadley and Spencer; Gray, Kimsey, Blaeholder and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Losing pitcher—Kimsey. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Connolly. Time—2h. 45m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	5	x	—10	12	1
New York	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	—	6	16	3

Batteries—Ferrell and Sprinz, Myatt; Pennock, Carroll, Holloway and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Carroll. Umpires—Owens, Campbell and McGowan. Time—2h. 31m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	x	—5	13	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3	4	2

Batteries—Faber, McKain and Tate; MacFayden and Heving. Winning pitcher—McKain. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—1h. 52m.

BRITAIN'S TEST POLO TEAM WINS BY 6 TO 4

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain's trial team, with two changes in the lineup, won the tenth and last of a series of trial matches July 23 in preparation for the international polo cup series in the United States, defeating the fast four of the seventeenth and twenty-first lancers regiment 6 goals to 4. The match was played at the Beaufort Polo Club in Wiltshire, and although the weather was unfavorable with rain falling heavily during the last four of the six chukkers, the turf held well and the pace was fast.

Following the poor showing of the British team in the ninth trial match, Capt. Charles H. Tremaine, England's international captain, altered his side, substituting Capt. Richard George at No. 1 in place of Aidan Roark and brought Gerald Balding back to the team at No. 2.

The international team lined up July 23 with Capt. George at No. 1, Balding at No. 2, Capt. C. T. I. Roark at No. 3 and Lewis L. Lacey, back. The lancers' lineup was R. B. B. Cooker, No. 1; Desmond C. J. Miller, No. 2; H. C. Walford, No. 3, and Lieut.-Col. V. N. Locket, back.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	68	32	.680
New Orleans	57	41	.582
Birmingham	52	45	.536
Little Rock	52	51	.505
Atlanta	50	49	.505
Chattanooga	47	53	.470
Nashville	43	58	.426
Mobile	29	69	.296

RESULTS JULY 23

Chattanooga 3, Mobile 1.
Memphis 4, Atlanta 3.
New Orleans 7, Nashville 6.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	62	38	.620
Baltimore	60	43	.583
Toronto	59	44	.573
Montreal	56	45	.554
Buffalo	45	54	.455
Newark	42	55	.433
Jersey City	42	59	.416
Reading	35	64	.360

RESULTS JULY 23

Jersey City 4, Newark 2.
Baltimore 4, Reading 2.

NIGHT GAMES FOR OAKLAND

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Officials of the Oakland Baseball Club announced that night baseball would be started here Aug. 5, with the Oaks and Sacramento inaugurating the feature. Games will be played five nights a week, with the two Sunday contests during the day. Installation work will be started soon and the lighting equipment will be placed on 90-foot steel towers.

Hitchcock Leads Whites to Victory

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y. — Capt. Thomas Hitchcock Jr., back in his old-time form, and the two Californians, Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., and Eric C. Pedley, stood out as the stars July 23, when the second test match, which was far more of a test match than any that have preceded it, was staged on the Piping Rock Club field. The Whites, headed by the international captain, encountered the Reds, with Pedley at the helm, and defeated them by a score of 13 to 7.

A necessary shift of players was made during the second chukker, when Earle A. S. Hopping, who had been at No. 2 on the Whites, took a nose dive from his pony, and retired from further play. He will be back in the play July 27, however, when the next test match will be staged at Sands Point. This gave Boeseke his opportunity, as he moved into the vacant place from the Reds, while Harold E. Talbott Jr. took No. 1 on the Reds, and Pedley moved to his natural place at No. 2.

WHITES	REDS
No. 1—G. H. Bostwick	E. C. Pedley
	H. E. Talbott Jr.
2—E. A. S. Hopping	E. J. Boeseke Jr.
E. J. Boeseke Jr.	E. C. Pedley
3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	S. B. Iglehart
Back—F. W. C. Guest	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Whites 13, Reds 7. Goals—Hitchcock 6, Boeseke 4, Guest, Bostwick, Hopping for Whites; Talbott 4, Pedley 2, Iglehart for Reds. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

BROOKLYN GAINS FULL GAME LEAD

Defeats St. Louis as Cubs Are Beaten in New York —Pirates Win Two

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	52	36	.591
Chicago	53	39	.576
New York	48	42	.533
St. Louis	45	43	.511
Pittsburgh	43	46	.483
Boston	41	47	.466
Cincinnati	41	47	.466
Philadelphia	31	54	.365

RESULTS JULY 23

Cincinnati 8, Boston 7; Boston 6, Cincinnati 5 (11 innings).
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 1.
New York 8, Chicago 6.
Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1; Pittsburgh 16, Philadelphia 15 (13 innings).

Brooklyn further intrenched itself in first place of the National League race July 23 by defeating St. Louis at Brooklyn as the New York Giants outscored the Chicago Cubs at the Polo Grounds. The victory added a full game to the Brooklyn lead over the second-place Cubs.

Steady pitching by Adolfo Luque kept the Cardinal batters quite harmless, while the Robins attacked Sylvester Johnson, St. Louis pitcher, strongly in the closing innings to win by a score of 4 to 1. Al Lopez, Brooklyn catcher, featured at bat with a double and triple; the double paving the way for the first Robin run in the third inning and his triple driving in what proved to be the winning run in the seventh. Frank Frisch, Cardinal second baseman, got three of the five St. Louis hits.

The New York Giants came from behind to defeat the Cubs, 8 to 6. In the series of three games played the Giants won two. The win was more in the nature of a gift, for the Cub pitchers became decidedly unsteady in the fifth inning and the Giants scored four runs on five bases on balls and two hits. Hugh Critz started the Giants' scoring with a home run in the third.

Pittsburgh broke even with the Phillies in their four-game series at Philadelphia by capturing both games of a double-header July 23, 2 to 1 and 16 to 15. The first game was a pitchers' duel between Meine of the Pirates and Hansen of the Phillies, with Meine being returned the victor with the valuable aid of Pie Traynor's bat. With the score tied 1 to 1 in the ninth, Traynor drove a hard-hit ball to the outfield and it bounded into the stands for a home run, winning the game. Traynor also won the second game with a home run in the thirteenth inning with two on bases. The second game was a see-saw affair throughout, with the Pirates making 23 hits and the Phillies 27. In all there were eight home runs in the second game. Hurst with two, Sigman, O'Doul and Friberg hit them for the Phillies, while Traynor, Brame, and Paul Waner registered homers for the Pirates.

The Braves and Cincinnati Reds continued in their tie for sixth place by dividing games in another doubleheader. Errors and poor defensive work by the Braves gave the Reds their opportunity to win the first game, 8 to 7, but the steady pitching and timely hitting of Seibold won the second for the home team. The Reds made three home runs, Meusel and Cuccinello in the first game and Heilmann in the second. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	x	—4	9	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	5	0

Batteries—Luque and Lopez; Johnson and Mancuso. Umpires—Rigler, Jorda and McGrew. Time—2h. 7m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	x	—8	8	1
Chicago	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	—6	12	0	

Batteries—Heving, Chaplin, Pruett, Fitzsimmons and O'Farrell; Blake, Moss, Osborn, Nelson, Shealy and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Losing pitcher—Blake. Umpires—Moran, Reardon and Clarke. Time—2h. 20m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—2	8	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	5	1

Batteries—Meine and Bool; Hansen and Rensa. Umpires—Scott, Pfirman and Quigley. Time—1h. 42m.

Second Game

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

Franco-Italian Naval Truce Needed to End Armament Race Tending to Upset London Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Italy's demand for parity with France has repercussions to the very ends of the earth.

French Slip in 1921

What complicates the naval problem from a polemical viewpoint is the short-sightedness of the French Government in 1921. The French newspapers rather foolishly pretend that parity was not accorded Italy in the Washington Conference—or rather than such parity only applied to capital ships. The French case would be stronger if it were admitted that not only was parity accorded in capital ships, but was implied in instructions respecting auxiliary vessels. But these instructions were given in the course of negotiations which led nowhere, and are therefore nugatory. They exist, but they are not binding.

A diplomatic blunder was committed which has had unfortunate consequences. Even in consenting to parity for capital ships, M. Briand mortgaged the future. But he went further. He telegraphed to M. Albert Sarraut on Dec. 23, 1921: "As regards Italy we do not raise any obstacle to Italy's obtaining the same figure as we obtain, but we do not admit that the figure which Italy demands should be the basis of our figure." This obviously means that while France would not accept parity at a figure determined by Italy, it was prepared to accept parity at a figure determined by France.

It is surely better to get the facts clear. In theory the French spokesmen saw no reason to oppose the Italian claim to parity. But the discussions took such a turn that these instructions were not acted upon, and the naval powers at Washington kept their liberty in respect of auxiliary vessels.

Italy Uses Promises

Any declarations on this subject became null and void. Yet argumentatively Italy is in a position to make use of them. What is more, Italy in present circumstances, could hardly afford not to make use of them. If France was ready to give parity to pre-Facist Italy, it is difficult for Fascist Italy to accept less without acknowledging that it is not so powerful as pre-Fascist Italy.

From the French angle it may be supposed that Italy was regarded as relatively negligible in 1921 and could safely be granted a parity in theory which would never be translated into fact, but that the case is altogether different with the Italy of 1930 which is not negligible and may translate theoretical parity into fact unless France continues to build at a pace which is too swift for Italy. It is embarrassing to be reminded of the 1921 attitude, especially as the same French Foreign Minister is in power in 1930. Doubtless there are, on the other hand, men who so strongly dislike the Mussolinian régime that they are not displeased to show that pre-Fascist Italy could obtain better terms than Fascist Italy.

Polemics Fall to Ground

It cannot be stated too emphatically that polemics of this kind, however embarrassing, are no more than polemics. Governments are only bound by their engagements; they are not bound by phases which may have been thoughtlessly uttered or written in the course of negotiations which have come to naught. If they were so bound negotiations would be impossible. Many things were said at the London conference, for example, which were not acted upon at the time; and they therefore fall to the ground. It should be recalled also that French opinion energetically protested against the governmental thesis and no convention on these lines would have been ratified. The French, apart from this momentary slip, have consistently held that so-called Franco-Italian equality on the seas would be a fiction in that France with its wider interests would be placed in a position of inferiority in the Mediterranean and would thus surrender the keys of its north African empire.

No progress is possible on the lines of Franco-Italian parity. The maintenance of this Italian thesis is based upon the argument, explicit or implicit, that there is a possiblity of hostilities on the Mediterranean, and that Italy is entitled, on this hypothesis, to be as strong as its neighbor quite regardless of comparative French and Italian needs. The French speak of their absolute needs; the Italians speak of their relative needs —that is, their needs in relation to France. The two countries are at cross-purposes—they are not discussing in the same terms on the same plane.

Large Italian Program

Admiral Sirrianni, Italian Minister of Marine, explaining the naval budget of the current year—1,475,000,000 lire—indicated that the replacement of old units would cost 192,000,000 lire and the credits for new warships would amount to 600,000,000 lire. These figures compared with the French would appear to show an Italian effort to obtain equality. Immediately French comment called for the reinforcement of the French naval program. The result is not surprising but it is unquestionably unpleasant. If this policy were persisted in, the whole international accords of this year would be rendered futile. It would have been well had the naval conference made it clear to Italy that its demand for parity with France was not acceptable, and not have encouraged Italy to take up an implacable attitude. At any rate Italy should have been left with the responsibility of the consequences of its intransigence and have been placed in a minority of one.

Nevertheless since this is, I repeat, not a Franco-Italian question, but an international question in the broadest sense, it was incumbent on the other powers who desired an accord, to destroy the implied Italian argument that it had something to fear from France by giving definite assurances to Italy of a preventive or a defensive character. If this had been done the Italian case for parity, which is at the center of the present difficulties, would have been shattered. Italy would have had no excuse for pitching its claims as high as those of France, since there is no justification for those claims except on the supposition that Italy is in danger. The absolute needs of Italy—leaving aside the eventuality of a Franco-Italian war—are indisputably lower than those of France, and therefore the eventuality of war, real or imaginary, should have been entirely removed, as it might have been, and Italy afforded the opportunity of a reasonable settlement based on the certainty of peace.

Is it still too late? I do not think so and, as I am endeavoring to point to a solution of this problem which is truly international, I commend this thought to the governments of the United States and of Great Britain.

After the London Conference, Italy launched five new units of a total of 33,000 tons, including two cruisers of 10,000 tons, Zara and Fiume, which join two units of the same type in service since 1929. Further, the Italian Admiralty stated its program for 1930-31, comprising a 5000-ton cruiser and 22 submarines—a total tonnage of 43,000 tons. The French program for 1930 is 44,000 tons—virtually the same as the Italian. Were this neck-and-neck race to continue, it is obvious enough that as the older units become obsolete, Italy would reach something like parity.

It is also asserted by Hector Bywater, British writer on naval questions, that both France and Italy are strengthening their positions in the Mediterranean—in Corsica and Sardinia, Toulon, Sicily, and Bizerta. Long-range shore guns, antiaircraft batteries, airplane concentrations, refueling depots, and enlarged harbor facilities are being provided at strategic points. Rival bases close to each other are on the islands of Sardinia and Corsica—about 10 miles apart. Other bases are on the islands of San Pietro and San Antioco and at Cagliari. Messina, Trapani and Syracuse are among the bases which are being improved.

Naval Holiday

Happily, one is able to refer to the proposal of Signor Dino Grandi for a naval holiday. The chances are that Italy will not seriously measure forces with France, and although it will not be easy to arrange a naval holiday it would seem to be indispensable in order to allow time for negotiation. The French argument is that a naval holiday would be more favorable to Italy than to France since older ships are wearing out and Italy is almost as strong in new ships. There is a good deal of reserve, but it will be well were efforts made to take advantage of this more conciliatory tone. There cannot, of cource, be two policies in Italy—one emanating from Mussolini and the other from Signor Grandi—but it is possible to conclude that Mussolini speaks for home consumption and that Signor Grandi is expressing the true foreign policy of Italy with the approbation of Mussolini.

In any case this naval problem cannot be brushed aside as of local importance. It cannot be allowed to exist without receiving the closest attention of the chief naval powers of the world. The statesmen who met at London must not rest on their oars. The London solution was only partial. It should be completed without loss of time.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, JULY 29

Orchestral

New World Symphony (CBS). Forty-five-minute classical program. 6.

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:05.

Savannah Liners Orchestra (Ocean—WJZ, WBZ). Light classical and popular. 6:15.

Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor (WOR). First radiocast concert inaugurating three consecutive weeks by the Philharmonic-Symphony musicians under the baton of the distinguished Briton. Features, William H. Reed's tone poem, "The Lincoln Imp"; after intermission, Brahms's "Symphony No. 2." 8:30.

Charles River Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor (WNAC, WEAN, WNBH). Second season of outdoor series by Boston Symphony Orchestra musicians that bids fair to equal Detroit's Belle Isle, Philadelphia's Robinhood Dell, the Hollywood Bowl. 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

The Cosmopolitans (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KFSD, KTAR). Classical period direction of Joseph Hornik. 8.

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T) San Francisco hour with Walter Beban's orchestra, Irving Kennedy, tenor. 4.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians (CBS—T) Half hour. 7:30.

Ross Gorman's Tricksters (NBC Blue). Fifteen minutes. 7:45.

Wayne King and his orchestra; Service Men, male quartet (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain) Chicago program. 8.

Julia Sanderson; Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble (CBS) Popular ballad half hour 8.

Vee Lawnhurst, singer-pianist; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; Tek Orchestra (Johnson—WJZ Chain) Friml, Rodgers, Romberg Porter and Gershwin. 9.

Wonder Bakers' Trio; Singing Violins; orchestra (Continental—WEAF—T) "Lover Come Back to Me," sing the violins, the trio are "Moanin' Low," and a special Black arrangement medley of Harry von Tilzer's songs is heard, with necessary choruses. 9:30.

Chicago Variety Hour (CBS—T) Dance music and soloists. 11:30.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (NBC Pacific) One hour. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Savino Tone Pictures" (CBS—T). Original and orchestrated work of well-known Broadway arranger, Domenico Savino, by orchestra and mixed chorus under his direction. 9:30.

"Salute to Baltimore" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra and Westinghouse Band. 10.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soloist and salon orchestra. 10.

"Grand Opera Miniature" (CBS—T). Selected arias from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" by soloists and orchestra. 45 minutes. 10:15.

Bebe Daniels; Dorothy Lee; Bert Wheeler; Ramon Maurell; chorus; orchestra (RKO—WEAF—T). Numbers from new production "Dixiana." 10:30.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy music. 7.

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Tchaikovsky, Glinka, Gretchaninoff, folk songs, by soloists and balalaika ensemble. 8.

Eddie Younger's Mountaineers (WJZ Chain). Hill billy music. 8:30.

Service Bands

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4.

United States Navy Band (WEAF Chain). 4.

Vocal Ensembles

John Goss, English concert singer; Guardsmen Quartet; Eveready orchestra (National Carbon—WEAF—T). Sea chanties. 9.

Pacific National Singers (NBC Pacific). Octet. 8:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Soconyland Sketch (Standard — WEAF Chain). New England story. 7:30.

"Frontier Days" (WEAF Chain). Cattle rustling. 8:30.

Blackout sketches (CBS). 9.

"Coöperation" (Graybar—CBS—T). "Mr. and Mrs." 10.

"Cuddles and Monty" (WEAF Chain). Doris Hardy as "Cuddles," a candy store girl, is married to "Monty," Montague Fallon, heir to millions, played by Jerome Callamore. 10:15.

"Gems of the Drama" (NBC—KGO, KOA). Melodrama holds sway. 10.

Recitals

Erva Giles, soprano; string trio (WEAF—T). 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf at the organ 12:30 a. m.

"Piano Paintings" (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KTAR). Miss Fealy, half of this two-piano team, heard Zimbalist play "Carmen Fantasy," arrangement of airs from the Bizet opera, made a two-piano arrangement of her own. Listen for it. 9.

Popular Vocal

Breen and De Rose, vocal, piano and ukulele (WJZ Chain). 5:15.

Harry Hindermyer and Earle Tuckerman (WEAF—T). Southern tunes. 6:30.

"The Two Troupers" (WJZ Chain). Ten minutes by Helene Handin and Marcella Shields and the Piano Twins. 7:20.

The Melody Musketeers, male trio (CBS—T). 8:45.

"Sweethearts" (Sperry—NBC Pacific). Mixed quartet. 7:45.

Talks

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45, 11:45.

"Meaning of Criminal Intent" (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason L. Archer's "Law that Safeguards Society" series. 7:15.

"International Sidelights" (CBS—T). Dr. Arthur Torrance. 7:15.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Strauss—CBS). Brooklyn newspaper man. 8:30.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T), New York newspaper columnist. 11:15.

Rural Pastors Get Leadership Course

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va.—More than 100 rural Virginia ministers began a 10-day period of instruction in community leadership at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, July 22. The various denominations composing the Virginia Rural Church Conference Board selected ministers to attend the session, which will emphasize social and economic problems rather than religious considerations.

The conference is an outgrowth of a two-year study made by C. Horace Hamilton, assistant rural sociologist of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, in which he found that the average rural minister was not trained properly to take his place as a community leader. To remedy this to a certain extent, the summer school was established.

In keeping with that view, agricultural experts of V. P. I. demonstrate the latest developments in agronomy, poultry, dairy and animal husbandry, methods used in forecasting farm prices, and the newest labor-saving farm machinery. Problems of the farm board, child development, agricultural reform, government aid to farmers, philosophy of rural life, discovering community needs and resources, the rural church and the rural home, and factors and forces influencing the rural dweller, are some of the other topics to be presented at the school.

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RELIABLE people wanted to sell box assortment and take orders for personal engraved Christmas cards; splendid commission; references. Address C. N. ARNO, 433 Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

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FOR SALE—A nursery located near New York growing trees, shrubs, evergreens, etc.; the most interesting, clean and profitable business; sales have doubled every year; no indebtedness or mortgages; price a fraction of the price of stock; experience not necessary. Box T-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MUSICAL—Viola, case and bow with music for string quartet, all in good condition; will sell complete for $45.00. MRS. MARGARETT ALBERRY, Covington, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW invention prevents shoulder straps slipping. Inexperienced Representatives can make extra money; commission basis; selling outfit furnished representatives without cost. LINGERIE "V" CO., 56 Lake St., North Windham, Conn.

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PASADENA, CALIF.—For sale, early California (Monterey) home, new, 7 rooms, 2 baths, distinctly colonial; opposite Annandale Golf Club; lot 60x145; $15,500, terms. L. M. MOWER, 150 Club Road. Terrace 2288.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN, experienced in grocery field; sell buying service; iron-clad guarantee; merchants take no risk; exclusive territory; commission basis. UNITY STORES CORPORATION, 228 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Department CSM.

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APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO business girls would like nice furnished two-room apartment in or near Boston. C-93, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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NEW YORK CITY—Packards for hire; courteous liveried chauffeurs, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly. PARK AUTO RENTING CO., 172 East 73rd Street. Butterfield 5370.

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Over thirty years' experience in industry. Public utility and transportation a specialty. References given. People consult an attorney on legal matters. Why not consult an expert on industry. FRANK J. BUCKLEY, Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

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YOUNG women, preferably Christian Scientists, for training to efficiently care for those needing attention; established rest home of high standing, vicinity of New York. Box B-21, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: CHARLES MAURICE DE TALLEYRAND-PÉRIGORD.

Where: France.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: A French diplomatist, a man of wide interests and ceaseless activities. Unlike most eldest sons, he was not destined for the army but rather for the church. He went, accordingly, to various colleges and seminaries where he pursued a rigorous course of study, in part under the guidance of an uncle who was archbishop at Reims. His own consecration as bishop of Autun occurred when he was still a young man; but even with such an appointment he was not content. For it soon became apparent that a church career pure and simple was going seriously to cramp the ambitions of a Talleyrand. Soon he was to discover a political career to be well within his grasp, the first approach being made through the offices of Mirabeau.

At about that period Talleyrand changed altogether his outlook upon events. Whereas he had played the young abbé, sufficiently witty and polished to be an asset at Court, he suddenly shifted his sympathies to the Republican cause. Sitting as deputy from Autun in the States-General, he voted deliberately for the merging of the three estates into one national assembly. He won the applause of the populace by his advocacy of the confiscation of clerical property, and became one of the founders of the Society of the Friends of the Constitution out of which sprang later the Jacobin Club of French Revolutionary renown. Elected president of the national assembly in 1790, Talleyrand became the instigator of various important administrative proposals, on account of one such proposal being promptly excommunicated by the Pope. Which finished the career of Talleyrand, the churchman.

From that time forward it is difficult enough to follow the quick and sensational episodes in the life of this French diplomat who later was created a prince. He was now on a diplomatic mission to London, now suspected of royalist sympathies in France where he had to be rescued by Danton, still again suspected anew and banished until the intervention of Madame de Stael effected his return. It is said that he early glimpsed the rise of Napoleon's star. Under the Consulate he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs and was everywhere recognized as a stanch defender of the Napoleonic ideal. Yet, in the end, he and the Emperor were virtual enemies, and Talleyrand did all in his power to re-establish Louis XVIII on the throne of France. During the early years of the Restoration he sat in the house of peers and went and came at the Palace; but he foresaw the failure of that Government and so withdrew from active connection with it. As late as 1830 he went as ambassador to London, remaining there for five years and seeking to bring about his favorite plan for a combination of France, Great Britain and Austria against Russia. Talleyrand was the grandee par excellence. The ladies delighted in his society and drank in his pronouncements as those of an oracle. Perhaps he chiefly skimmed over the surface of things, disinclined for overmuch labor but knowing cleverly how to induce others to serve his ends.

Odds and Ends

Seven Cities of Cibola

"The "Seven Cities of Cibola" were a group of Indian villages visited by the early Spaniards in their explorations in the territory north of Mexico.

Across the Atlantic

The greatest width of the Atlantic Ocean between the Gulf of Mexico and the west coast of Africa is about 4500 miles, and at its narrowest point between Cape St. Roque on the Brazilian coast and Cape Palmas, Africa, the distance is approximately 1600 miles.

Women in Connecticut

Connecticut ranks high among the states in women office-holders, there being 20 women serving in the Legislature, while 652 women occupy other official positions.

Australia

Nearly one-half of Australia lies within the tropics and frost seldom occurs except in the great deserts of the interior.

Upside-Down Flying

Herr Glardon, a German stunt flier, recently flew upside down with a passenger for 18 minutes and 10 seconds, breaking his own record. The flight was over the Fulsbuettel Airport in Germany.

"SMELLIES"

Experimental work is now being carried on by John H. Lovell, Los Angeles, Calif., on an invention whereby odor may be developed on the motion picture screen. His purpose is to produce scents that would be naturally associated with the picture being shown.

A Quotation for Today

I HAVE held many things in my hands, and I have lost them all; but whatever I have placed in God's hands that I still possess.—LUTHER.

A Word a Day

Smug

The dictionary maker's job is a precise one, a learned one; but being human he sometimes relaxes from the arduous task of ferreting out the roots of words, discriminating between synonyms, and endeavoring to chronicle the best pronounciation, and gives us an inspired statement. For an example, note the definition of "smug" in the Oxford Concise Dictionary:

"Of commonplace, respectable, narrow-minded, self-satisfied, comfortable, unambitious, unimaginative character or appearance."

Perhaps we might wish to add, "primly neat, nice, or proper," but we must acknowledge that the Oxford lexicographer's dissertation is a classic.

The word is derived directly from the Middle Danish *smug*, "smooth, sleek," in all probabilities traceable to the Low German *smuk*, "neat, trim."

Smug is one syllable and is pronounced with the *u* as in *up*.

"There she sat, smiling smugly."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I felt pretty snoozy today on account of the bugs and crickets and owls and things keeping me awake last night—
Ol' Jerry thought it was awfully funny and tried to tease me about it—
"Why" he said, "there's ten times as much noise in the city as there is out here"—
"But" I explained, "some of them are big noises and they sort of drown out all the little ones, while out here it's so quiet you can hear every little sound!"
"Oh, Bosh", he exclaimed, and that ended the argument

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Heat Pays Dividends

Nazareth, Pa.

NESTLING among the hills of Pennsylvania, in the little town of Nazareth, there was a quaint little country inn. In its earlier days people of note were often among its guests and many happy hours were whiled away there.

During one season, however, a very hot spell of weather prevailed. In fact "the heat" received more than its share of attention for conversational purposes. It seemed that every attempt at communication was begun with, "My, isn't it hot?"

Among the guests were a genial clergyman and his daughter. After much consideration of the situation they conceived the idea of placing a box on the porch and over it a large sign that read, "Ten Cents Fine for Any Comments on the Weather." The guests and new arrivals immediately entered into the spirit of the thing and amid great merriment cheerfully paid their fines. Season tickets for 25 cents were then issued and the fun grew apace. It is needless to say that the weather lost its place of importance as a subject for serious comment.

Very soon the fund amounted to $38. Whereupon the guests sent to Philadelphia to the Children's Country Week Association asking for two needy children. Two ragged little girls soon arrived and they were placed on a farm near by. Stirred to the depths of their being by such evidence of lack, the guests began to sew and plan, the owners of stores and mills in the little town began to contribute shoes, stockings, underwear, winter and summer coat and hats. And the little girls, how they thrived under the sunshine of such love! How they ate and enjoyed everything!

When they arrived in the town, as one of the guests described them, "they did not have on enough clothes to flag a train." But when they left, as the train pulled out of the station, the last view of the children showed two clean, well-clothed, bright-faced children loaded down with gifts. Following them up in the city, it was found that the two little girls arrived home bright and happy. And the guests—they were richer and happier from this experience which had caused them to forget self and the heat in their labor of love.

In Lighter Vein

PEOPLE WONDER HOW CLEVER HE IS NOT TO BE SEEN CARRYING A BALL & CHAIN
ANYONE WHO FOLLOWS HIM AS FAR AS A MAILBOX WILL DISCOVER IT IS HIS INGENIOUS DEVICE TO PREVENT HIM FROM FORGETTING TO MAIL HIS WIFE'S LETTERS —A BALL, CHAIN & CLIP
Life

How Clever Mr. Ever Kept His Pockets From Becoming a Dead-Letter Office.

An Advertisement

"How do you get such excellent fitting suits from your tailor?"

"He believes I'm an orchestra leader."

Proof

Weather Man: "Put down rain for a certainty this afternoon."

Assistant: "Are you positive, sir?"

Weather Man: "Yes, indeed. I've lost my umbrella, I'm planning to play golf, and my wife's giving a lawn party."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Lemons Bounce

Mother: "Frankie, these are lemons you brought from the store. I told you to get eggs."

Frankie: "I know, Ma, but it was slippery, and I thought I'd better get lemons."—*Arcanum Bulletin.*

An Easy Trick

It's one of the most amazing and baffling tricks. And we do it perfectly. The disappearing-girl stunt looks like the work of an amateur in comparison.

We take the thing between the third and fourth fingers. Hold it up. Let everyone see it. Invite anyone to examine it carefully.

Then . . . presto! . . . It's gone! Vanished. Absolutely and completely. Not up our sleeve. Just gone.

It's a weird act. We've done it for years. It's so mystifying we have given up trying to figure it out. Can't even recall when we learned the trick. But then other people seem to have the same trouble every week with their salaries.—*The Jester.*

Brevities

London Humorist: A doctor declares that there is a man living in Devon whose skin is as tough as leather. What is a man like that doing outside politics?

Arkansas Gazette: The man who lets weeds grow in his home garden may alibi his shiftlessness on the ground that he's experimenting with plants that may produce rubber.

Ohio State Journal: Most of the fish caught by vacationers seem to be of the accordion type, adjustable to the credulity of the listener.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Ten-Billion-Dollar Congress?

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S call for all federal departments to pare down expenditures may not be unrelated to the fact that the United States has come in sight of its first ten-billion-dollar Congress. In the spectacular Senate struggle over the naval treaty, the unprecedented peace-time appropriations of the session just closed have been overlooked. According to William R. Wood, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, the total for the first half of the Seventy-first Congress (including special and regular sessions) is $5,073,239,830. If appropriations at the next session are in proportion, the $10,000,000,000 mark will have been passed for the two-year congressional period.

When the Fifty-second Congress (1891-1893) first made appropriations exceeding $1,000,000,000 an effort was made to arouse the taxpayers against such expensiveness, and someone dubbed it the "Billion-Dollar Congress." It was Thomas B. Reed, later as Speaker of the House of Representatives known as "Czar Reed," who retorted: "This is a billion-dollar country." Today his answer sounds anything but boastful. And probably taxpayers will be even less alarmed by a ten-billion-dollar Congress now than they were by a one-billion-dollar Congress forty years ago.

Of course, neither of these figures for appropriations represents actual outlay of money. A closer examination of Uncle Sam's bookkeeping shows that postal receipts, debt payments and other income reduce the total of appropriations by the last session of Congress to $4,037,146,156. That is disclosed in a statement given out by the appropriations committees of both houses. Disclosed therein also is a fact which should give pause to every American who desires that his country shall lead in the preparation of peace. It is that 70 per cent of the United States' expenses are for former wars or for military preparations.

An Aid to Business

IN ONE of the congressional districts of Massachusetts a gentleman, not hitherto known to political fame, has announced his candidacy for Congress on a platform of practically one plank. He declares that he will not participate in the present controversy over the prohibition law; that he is neither wet nor dry, but that the one issue which he desires to keep before his constituents is the restoration of business activity and resultant prosperity. He says with some measure of truth that industrial depression and unemployment are the conditions now confronting the American people which most need correction. To them he proposes to devote his attention.

It is perhaps one of the gentle ironies of the existing state of public thought that a politician who thus proclaims himself aloof from the discussion of prohibition will be thought wet by the drys, and dry by the wets. Probably it will be impossible for anyone this fall to secure a political verdict at the hands of the American voter which is not based largely on conviction or prejudice relative to the liquor question. At the same time it is impossible for any man to discuss fully the problem of the revival of industry, the elimination of unemployment and the restoration of business activity without becoming involved in the prohibition question.

For after all, prohibition has a basic economic significance. In the obligation of society to protect its weaker members from the depredations of drink and drinkers, the issue, to be sure, is a moral one. The right of a man to set a harmful example to his neighbor by even moderate use of intoxicants is a questior primarily of conscience. But the policy of the nation toward liquor has such direct bearing upon conditions of living and of business that it is also inescapably an economic issue. This fact was recognized by President Hoover years ago, when he was Secretary of Commerce. At that time he issued this formal statement of his beliefs concerning prohibition and its results:

> There can be no doubt of the economic benefits of prohibition. Viewing the temperance question only from this angle, prohibition has proved its case. I think increased temperance over the land is responsible for a good share of the enormously increased efficiency in production which statistics gathered by the Department of Commerce show to have followed passage of the prohibition law. Exhaustive study from many angles of production over average periods, ten years apart and since the war, would indicate that while our productivity should have increased about 15 per cent, due to the increase in population, yet the actual increase has been from 25 to 30 per cent, indicating an increase of efficiency of somewhere from 10 to 15 per cent. There is no question, in my opinion, that prohibition is making America more productive. There can be no doubt that prohibition is putting money into the American pocketbook. The dry law has proved its worth in dollars and cents.

The statement by one who was at that time, even before his elevation to the highest office in the gift of the people, a foremost authority on economic conditions in the United States, should carry conviction. It should be the study of those who, whether as politicians or as proponents and defenders of the prohibition policy, are striving for the good of their country to base their arguments upon the evidence which shows it to have been of great economic value. It is futile to attempt to deny the great abuses which have arisen in the enforcement of the prohibition law. It is proper and logical to contrast them with the enormously greater abuses which attended legalized liquor selling fifteen years ago. It is folly to assert that prohibition heals all ills, but it is more than folly, it is criminal, to urge the repeal of the prohibition law with no suggestion of an effective form of regulation of the drink traffic to follow.

Thus far, despite the concerted conspiracy of the liquor forces throughout the land, prohibition, insufficiently enforced, has unquestionably contributed enormously to the economic advantage of the people of the United States. The more this fact is impressed on the consciousness of voters the less inclined will they be to surrender this advantage won, merely in order that the saloon—even if under another name—may resume its ancient position on the street corners of the great cities of America.

Fleet Street Brokers vs. Editors

RECENT consolidations of British newspapers are discussed critically by S. K. Ratcliffe in "The Revolution in Fleet Street," an article published in the Nineteenth Century and After, July, 1930. Americans who have watched the effects of commercialism on their daily press will find a similarity between what they have observed and what this journalist finds in Great Britain.

With the coming of the newspaper broker-proprietor, who handles large dailies as mere speculative properties, the independent press has dwindled. The overemphasis on commercialism is illustrated by reference to the recent stoppage of the London Daily Chronicle.

"No outsider can understand," says Mr. Ratcliffe, "how a great daily paper, which had a circulation of some 960,000, and was able until last year to show a profit notwithstanding its swollen finance and repeated upheavals, can be closed down without warning or preparation." He views this event as a "revelation of the extent to which the newspaper has been sucked into the vortex of financial speculation." And he adds:

> It is the newspaper magnate, not the editor, before whom prime ministers must tremble now, and upon whom as a matter of course they bestow titles. The ranking of the manager, and even the advertisement manager, above the editor is to be counted a major tragedy of journalism, as governed by circulation.

Chain newspapers in the United States, despite their increasing number and circulation, have not overshadowed the journals which are owned singly. Yet the standardizing process mentioned by Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, in his speech before the recent Imperial Press Conference, has been carried equally far in America. The growth of feature syndicates in the United States has been more important and probably more unfortunate than the tendency to speculate in newspaper properties. These syndicates, many of which are affiliated with chain newspapers, sell their products to more than nine-tenths of the nation's dailies. They put a false emphasis on "circulation pullers," and while they offer many high-grade features, their main influence is to cheapen the press and give it a regrettable sameness.

As for news, the Fleet Street critic asserts that the reader of 1880, or even 1900, had nothing to compare, in merit and interest, with today's Times or Observer, Manchester Guardian or Glasgow Herald. The same could be said of a dozen or more newspapers in the United States. This improvement may be attributed partly to mechanical changes and partly to more efficient coöperative news gathering and to the fact of which so many complain, that news publishing has become a big business.

One wonders if, after standardization has reached its limits, proprietors will not find it most profitable to retain the individualism of a few large dailies.

Cross-Country Pipes to Carry Wind

HERE and there over the prairies and hills of the western United States huge ditching machines are cutting trenches across the rural landscape, followed by workingmen who wrestle with pieces of pipe almost as big around as themselves, weld the lengths into a single tube many miles long and roll it into the trench. And when this is done, what will go through the pipes? The answer is: Wind. A particular kind of wind which comes out of the ground and will burn—natural gas.

This highly convenient fuel, once limited in use to a narrow fringe around the oil field, is rapidly coming into its own by distribution to industries and homes in three-fourths of the states of the Union. As it does so, an important contribution will be made to the conservation of petroleum to provide gasoline for the next century's motorcars and airplanes. Natural gas, when kept in the ground, helps to push out the oil, and so keeps the oil wells producing long after they otherwise would be abandoned. It would seem a paradox to say that by piping gas away and selling it, more gas will be kept underground to flow the oil wells, but the point is that actual use does not deplete the gas fields half so rapidly as does wastage.

Here the natural gas development and the oil conservation movement dovetail like a railroad car coupling. In past years, when the drilling of an oil field was a race to see which leaseholders could get the greasy fluid out of the ground first, gas was considered not worth bothering about. It came up with the oil and was allowed to escape into the air or to burn in day-and-night flares. Under this régime, if a company laid a pipe line for gas there was considerable chance that the field would be exhausted before the gas company could earn back its investment.

Now that the unitization plan, in which operators agree to regulated development of a field as a whole, is being adopted in many of the southwestern and Pacific coast fields, very different results follow. Natural gas distributors have an assurance that the productive era of the field, and consequently the time for recouping the investment in their lines, will be extended several years. They will be able to carry off and market a larger proportion of the gas which comes up with the oil.

On the oil producer's side, the benefit appears in a much more complete eventual recovery of the oil which underlies his leaseholds. Where gas is wasted, the gusher soon becomes a "pumper," a well that must be pumped to get the oil. Even then some geologists estimate that as much oil is left in the sand as is brought up. But where gas pressure is maintained, the well flows much longer before the expense of pumping is necessary.

Besides the gains to the oil producer and the gas distributor, another beneficiary is the householder, perhaps hundreds of miles from the well, who now may use this conserved gas to heat his home or the water for his bath. To be sure, most of this ethereal fuel will be used for industrial purposes, from refining copper or sugar to baking bricks or bread. It is for such use that a new 430-mile pipe line brings gas to St. Louis from Louisiana. Lines of something like this length serve, among other cities, San Francisco, Atlanta, Ga., and Salt Lake City, Utah. Several lines have been projected eastward and northward from the Texas Panhandle, the largest being a twenty-two-inch main to stretch 950 miles to Chicago, and perhaps farther.

One of the advantages of this development is that many families will be introduced to the comforts of the gas furnace, fireplace or kitchen range in place of the coal shovel, grate shaker and ash barrel, and can feel that they are helping to conserve and utilize a natural resource instead of to exhaust it. This is one of the most immediate hopes for extending the usefulness of petroleum resources. Beyond it lie the possibilities of Friedrich Bergius's hydrogenation process, for the exploitation of which the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has lately joined resources with the German Dye Trust. By this process it is said that not merely is gasoline distilled from crude oil, but hydrogen is added to the carbons in petroleum to make more gasoline. All in all, with new reserves of oil constantly being found by deeper drilling, the supply of gasoline and natural gas seems well assured for a long time if sensibly utilized.

The Dog Without a Pedigree

DOGS of fame have had their day. Stronghart had his as a hero of the films. Spot, reared on the moors north of the Cheviot hills, basks in the fame of laurels won at sheepdog trials, while of all the huskies that have brought honor to their master none has gained more distinction than Chinook, whose memory is perpetuated in the records of the Byrd expedition. But the dog without a pedigree or without claims to distinction—what of him? Has he no title to commendation?

The pedigree does not necessarily touch on some of every dog's best qualities. At home, no less than in the woods, for instance, he remains by his master's side, and as an unliveried servant he has no equal. Let company approach and he leaps to attention. "The grocer's boy," he announces in a series of barks as he spies a lad with a box of provisions; "The letter carrier," he declares in a different key; "The fruit man," he warns in rising inflection, and in the witching hours of the night, when the poet approaches with eyes to the stars, "Wowf!" which, interpreted for those who do not know his language, means, "Remember, you're not alone."

Humor has been kind to the dog. Watch him as he frolics on the lawn. No weather vane could change its direction so quickly as he. A circus in himself, he darts over the grass, tumbling head first, rolls, rights himself, shies and plunges. It was not because his pet had won fame in field or hall, but because it had made itself his friend that someone in a moment of exaltation and inspiration exclaimed: "Love me, love my dog!"

That, too, is the true measure of the dog without a pedigree.

Novels Not so Novel

A LIST of the most popular books of the spring season, just compiled by a prominent English literary weekly, makes clear again the overwhelming lead which the novel enjoys in public favor over every other class of literature. More than half the season's "best sellers," according to the returns of the circulating libraries, are fiction.

Today it is difficult to realize that in the seventeenth century an author who wished to appeal to the largest possible public would have written a play or a sermon, and in the eighteenth an essay. Only in the nineteenth century would he have addressed his readers through the medium of fiction, and even then Macaulay became a "best seller" with an erudite historical work. For many hundreds of years the novel was not the most popular literary form, and such a time may well come again; but it evidently is not yet.

A more positive indication afforded in this list is its confirmation of a social tendency that for some time in England has been rather pronounced—the return to the manner and leisure of an earlier day.

The two novels that head the list—"The Good Companions" and "Rogue Herries"—follow the oldest traditions of English fiction, for the former is in the picaresque manner of Sterne and Dickens, while the latter is the peculiarly British type of historical novel invented by Sir Walter Scott. Moreover, the popularity of these books is unqualifiedly genuine, for, since their authors—J. B. Priestley and Hugh Walpole—are both members of the book club committee, neither had its sales assisted by being chosen as the book of the month. The change in literary taste which they indicate would provide the social historian with some stimulating reflections.

Editorial Notes

In its column, "Twenty Years Ago Today," the New York Herald Tribune recently published this item:

> Exhibition flights in a monoplane are now promised as an added attraction at Bretton Woods this summer. It is hoped to make a flight from Mt. Washington of a greater height than ever attained by any vehicle of the air.

Twenty years is not very long. But that record happened so long ago that it has been completely forgotten.

Eugene G. Grace, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in 1929 got 3.319 per cent of the net earnings of the company after fixed charges, less an amount equal to the annual preferred dividend, but before depreciation. Perhaps you'll get it more forcibly if told he received a bonus of $1,623,753.

The largest world left for Robert T. ("Bobby") Jones Jr. to conquer seems to be miniature golf.

Press Galleries—Here and There

AVERY fusillade of staccato typing greets the ear as you enter the little rear room off the Senate Press Gallery. Bent over typewriters, oblivious to noise, oblivious to each other, the reporters whip off line after line. Great events have just happened in the Senate.

There is the clatter of many keys hurrying crisp sentences across white lines, the snap of the lever as the carriage slams back, the ping of the typewriter bell, and in an instant the uninterrupted thread of headlong prose rushes on. The writers are carried forward by the need of haste, the noise, the tension, the example of others. Words pour from their fingers. It is the ending of Congress, the concluding days of the London Naval Treaty fight, the break-up of that legislative instrument of democracy which will not reassemble now for several months and which, for good or ill, settles the affairs of the nation.

Behind the concentrated figures stand messenger boys. Every now and then a reporter snatches off a sheet of copy, thrusts it behind him, and with hardly a look, resumes his writing. A restless supervisor from Western Union or Postal stalks about. It is his task to keep the copy moving.

In the larger room outside is the bailiwick of Jim Preston, who is the guardian of the journalistic portals. Messenger boys carry the copy through from the inner room to the telegraph room further down the hall, where it is flashed into vibrant newsrooms from Maine to Oregon.

A pair of swinging glass doors leads out to the gallery itself. Below is the Senate. It is a square chamber under a glassed ceiling and is artificially refrigerated. Its coolness has transformed the old-fashioned summer legislative scene. The spacious gallery runs around all four sides. The center, or north gallery, over the chairman's desk, toward which the curved rows of ninety-six seats and senators' desks face, is reserved for the press.

Lean far out over the clock in the center—a timepiece that has ticked away many a short session and marked at noon the conclusion of a variety of filibusters—and you gaze down upon Charles Curtis, Vice-President of the United States. He occupies the raised chairman's seat on a sort of dais, while on a lower level are clerks and stenographers and stentorian announcers, and on the bottom step the pages, leaning back with their coats off. They all wear blue serge knickers and white shirts.

Reporters in the gallery usually take notes of the speeches and type their stories in the room behind. Probably the journalistic pace is faster than in any other legislative press room. Perhaps it is too fast. One recalls the contrasting scenes in Ottawa and London.

What a difference, for example, one finds at Westminster! No typewriters are in evidence in the outer chamber of the press room there. It is as comfortable as a club. "Poy's" caricatures hang on the walls. The chamber opens on the gallery itself where, spread out below, is the exciting drama of the Mother of Parliaments. Mr. Speaker sits at his desk at one end, government leaders pilot the debate skillfully through the evening session and, outside, Big Ben booms the hour and the dark Thames flows by.

It is all vastly different—different as the lounging London journalists from the group in Jim Preston's gallery. These men are more mature. Lack of space has put a selective premium on ability and the few who have stood the test could hardly be matched for experience and judgment. Charles Dickens once wrote cramped reports to Fleet Street from one of these deeply slanting seats. Reading over the shoulder of a modern correspondent, writing out his flowing story in long hand, one catches snatches of characteristic Parliamentary reporting, all firmly impersonal and couched in the past tense.

But different as they appear at first, there is yet a similarity between both the politicians on the floor and the journalists in the gallery in the two capitals. Correspondents both in Washington and Westminster are apt to look down knowingly upon their respective legislative scenes. And though in Parliament the seats are arranged in pews holding 200 to the side, and are divided by a central aisle and the symbolic mace, and though the Government front benchers look across at the leaders of the opposition, while in the Senate the seats are arranged in concentric rows, and front the Vice-President, and the difference between opposing parties has never yet been finally established, yet the reporters assigned to cover these contrasting scenes all watch the drama for the love of it, and follow the political game for the game's sake.

R. L. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

NOT the least glorious achievement in the recently restored St. Paul's is its organ, which has been entirely rebuilt, and is electrically driven. The musicians who were present at the thanksgiving service there all apparently came away deeply impressed by the organ's performance. Indeed, it is declared by them to be one of the best musical instruments in the world, capable of combining rare beauty of tone with unexampled power of sound. The largest additions to this organ are a 32-foot bass pipe in the dome section of the pedal organ, eight-foot pipes fashioned to the scale of the French cavalry trumpet, and a group of tubas secreted in the north-east quarter gallery of the dome. The power of the organ is so great that it completely drowns the sound of all the bells in the tower. But it is at the same time of so soothing a quality that inside the cathedral one is hardly aware of the tremendous volume of its sound.

St. Paul's Organ Is Rebuilt

The quiet domestic life of Lincoln's Inn, one of the two great Chancery Inns of Court, has been stirred to its depths by a duck—a fine wild mallard duck—who, with her drake, took up quarters in the small artificial pond in the beautiful gardens inclosed by the old Queen Anne houses of New Square, and hatched out a brood of ducklings under the very noses of the Benchers. The matter is without precedent either in law or in fact. But the Inn was not unmindful of its responsibilities and gave orders through its undertreasurer and steward to its chief porter to maintain the family with everything appropriate to the station in life to which the lady had been called, the costs being a charge on the general fund of the Inn. Another matter without precedent is that The Times, that newspaper of stately dignity only concerned with world happenings, has devoted half a column of its precious news space to a charming history of the case, complete with photograph of the mother and her children.

A Duck Family in Lincoln's Inn

The opening of the Serpentine "Lido" in London, which has come about through the efforts of George Lansbury, commissioner of works, has had one unforeseen effect. The walk between the Serpentine and Rotten Row used to be a fashionable parade in the summer season, but it is so no longer. Society, with a big S, no longer includes that particular piece of pathway in its morning stroll. But Mr. Lansbury's Lido has had an enormous success. The demand for an extension of the hours and the advent of really hot weather has now resulted in all-day bathing, and the provision of extra accommodation for the bathers. And fathers and mothers look on and say: "And to think that we might have had this in our day if only we'd been insistent."

Society Shuns the Serpentine!

London has had its bird sanctuaries for many years past, but a wild-flower sanctuary is a unique innovation. This has been started in Wanstead Park in northeast London, where there are some beautiful pieces of water, studded with islands. The city corporation has granted permission to the Society for the Protection of Wild Flowers and Plants to plant these islands with suitable species of wild flowers. Wanstead Park is on the border of the large industrial and residential area comprised in West Ham, Barking, and Canning Town, so that a large population will benefit by what should be a beautiful scheme.

Wild Flower Sanctuary Open

Some of the most skillful silversmiths in England receive their early training at the London County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts in Southampton Row, and that the standard of this well-known school is exceptionally high is shown by the exhibition of work done by the students last year. Siamese, Canadians, Indians, Australians and Egyptians work side by side with young English craftsmen, and perhaps the outstanding piece is contributed this year by an Egyptian student who has executed a model of the "nagh" found in the tomb of Tutankh-Amen. This old Egyptian sailing vessel with its graceful sheer is carved from a solid tusk of ivory and girded with bands of silver, enameled in blue and green. The spreading square sail is in dull silver, emblazoned with the sacred hawk in niello work. Fore and aft are set the golden thrones, from one of which the King himself often steered the ship with a golden-handled oar.

Skillful Work by Art Students

Equally fascinating is the work of the students in the bookbinding section of the school. Here is shown a monumental volume which took several students four years to complete. This is a reprint of John Stow's famous "Survay of London," first written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and never reprinted since 1603. Two lads set up the type by hand and the woodblock illustrations of sports and pastimes executed in the character of the times are the work of a girl. The arms of the administrative City of London are inlaid in colored leathers on the binding of heavy brown crushed morocco. A delightful touch is added by the golden sprigs of London pride which decorate the corners.

Unusual Bookbinding Shown

Lovers of grand opera in London are wondering what the fate of Covent Garden Theater is likely to be. The lease of the famous opera house ends in February, 1933, and the freeholders of Covent Garden market, on whose land the theater stands, have declared their intention of pulling it down to make more room for the fruit market. Some time ago, indeed, it was thought that Covent Garden market would be removed to a less congested part of the city, but it seems that it was impossible to find a suitable site for it. Nor can there be any question of another home for grand opera in London. Apart from the huge capital (estimated at £750,000) that such a venture would require, there is no likelihood of a continuous opera season in London, ten weeks a year being apparently the utmost in the way of opera that the Londoner desires. If Covent Garden goes, another house will have to be found for the opera season. It is reported, however, that Covent Garden may, after all, be saved from demolition, for the owners of the freehold may be persuaded to grant an extension of the present lease.

Covent Garden Theater's Fate

It was on the eve of Independence Day that the First Edition Club, a London book lover's club, opened a very pleasant little exhibition. This consisted of fifty American and fifty English books, representing the finest in printing and general production issued during the last year. In this the club is following the good example set by the American Institute of Graphic Art, which for some years past has had an exhibition of the fifty best-produced American books which, after being on view at the Grolier Club, find a home in the New York Metropolitan Museum. Now both bodies have decided to hold their exhibitions simultaneously, and duplicate sets having been exchanged, the fifty best-produced books from each country are on view side by side.

Exhibit by First Edition Club

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"More Birdies for the Golf Course"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of July 7 was published an editorial under the caption, "More Birdies for the Golf Course."

You might be interested to know that the Killdeer (named after a bird) Country Club at Prairie View, some thirty-five miles northwest of Chicago, opened up a subscription list for voluntary contributions early this spring toward putting in giant martin houses, wren houses, special feeding stations and other features to turn the club grounds into a bird sanctuary just as much as a golf course. The members have heartily supported the idea and much progress has been made.

EVAN LESLIE ELLIS.

Chicago, Ill.